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F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

110

FILE

SUBJECT

Julius & Ethel Rosenberg

FILE NO.

65-58236

VOLUME NO.

39

SERIALS

2316 thru

2350

File No: 65-58236
Section 39

Re: ROSENBERG, ETHEL + JULIUS
MEEROPOL V. MEESE

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
2316	6-18-57	NY AIT HQ	1	1	
2317	6-20-57	Nichols memo Tolson	1	1	
2318	6-21-57	Granigan memo Belmont	1	1	
2319	6-27-57	HQ let AAG	2	2	
NR	8-1-57	NY Bulky Exhibit inventory	1	1	
NR	8-1-57	NY Bulky Exhibit inventory	1	1	
NR	8-1-57	NY Bulky Exhibit inventory	1	1	
NR	8-12-57	AL Rept HQ	27	27	b7D
NR	8-12-57	HL let HQ and	6	6	b2, b7D, b7E b7C
2320	5-3-57	Granigan memo Belmont and	1/10	1/10	
2321	8-26-57	Granigan memo Belmont and	3/21	3/21	b7C, b7D
NR	8-25-57	HQ let SA	1	1	

77 77 0 0 0 0
Rev. Rel deny Ref Presumed Presumed
FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58236

Re: _____

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	9-17-57	State let HQ	-	-	Handled by State Dept - DR(1)
NR	9-23-57	HQ let State	1	1	
2322	9-25-57	LEE MCALEE GRANIGAN	1	1	
2323	9-26-57	BELMONT memo BOARDMAN	2	2	
2324	9-30-57	BELMONT memo BOARDMAN	3	3	
2325	10-3-57	BELMONT memo BOARDMAN	1	1	
2326	9-18-57	3rd Party let HQ /and	1/5	1/5	
2326	10-4-57	HQ let 3rd Party	1	1	
2327	10-14-57	NY A/T HQ	2	2	
2328	10-14-57	BELMONT memo BOARDMAN	1/1	1/1	
2329	10-18-57	GRANIGAN memo BELMONT	2	2	
2330	10-14-57	BELMONT memo BOARDMAN/ebf	4/14	4/14	81

39 39 0 0 0 1
Rev. Ref deny refer Presumed prepare FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58236

Re: ROSENBERG, ETHEL & JULIUS

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
2331	10-17-57	ARK let HQ / end	1/1	1/1	
2332	10-21-57	HQ A/T PH / end	1/2	1/2	
NR	10-16-57	SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING	2	2	
2333	10-30-57	cover sheet / ebj	1/15	1/15	
2334	10-25-57	BROWMAN memo BELMONT	2	2	b1
2335	11-1-57	PH let HQ	6	6	
-	11-4-57	search slip	3	3	
NR	11-1-57	BROWMAN memo BELMONT	2	2	b2 b7D
2336	11-5-57	BROWMAN memo BELMONT	2	2	
2337	11-8-57	HQ let PH	1	1	
NR	11-12-57	HQ let NY	1	1	
2338	11-13-57	CE let HQ	1	1	

41 41 0 0 0 0
Rev. Rel. deny refer Presumed Preserve
FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58236

Re: ROSENBERG, ETHEL + JULIUS

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	11-12-57	LD memo Tolson	1	1	
2339	11-26-57	PH let HQ	9	9	b7C b7D
NR	11-22-57	CL Rept HQ	34	34	
NR	12-2-57	PH let HQ	6	6	b7C, b7D
NR	12-23-57	SF Rept HQ	36	36	
NR	12-26-57	SF let HQ	7	7	b2, b7D, b7C
2340	1-6-58	SL let HQ	12	12	b7C
2341	1-23-58	NY let HQ	1	1	
NR	1-24-58	LD memo Tolson	4	4	
NR	1-27-58	SF let HQ	1	1	b2, b7D
NR	1-27-58	SF let HQ	1	1	b2, b7D
NR	2-1-58	NY Lalky, Exhibit inventory	1	1	

113
Rev. Rel Deny Refer presumed Presumed

File No: 65-58236

Re: ROSENBERG, ETHEL & JULIUS

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	2-1-58	NY Bulky Exhibit inventory	1	1	
NR	2-1-58	NY Bulky Exhibit inventory	1	1	
NR	2-1-58	NY Bulky Exhibit inventory	1	1	
2342	1-31-58	PH let HQ	8	8	b7C b7D
-	2-7-58	branch slip	2	2	b7C b2
2342	2-12-58	HQ let PH	1	1	b2 b7C
2343	2-3-58	BRANIGAN memo BELMONT / encl	2/1	2/1	51
2344	1-23-58	BELMONT memo BRANIGAN	2	2	
2345	2-21-58	3rd Party let HQ	1	1	
2345	3-4-58	HQ let 3rd Party	1	1	
NR	2-24-58	LEE memo BRANIGAN	1	1	
2346	3-26-58	NY let HQ	5	5	

27 27 0 0 0 0
Rev. Rel. deny Refer Presumed Preproc
FBI/DOJ

File No: 65-58236

Re: ROSENBERG, ETHEL + JULIUS

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
NR	3-19-58	MOHR memo HQ	1	1	
NR	3-20-58	MOHR memo HQ	1	1	
2347	4-24-58	PH let HQ	4	4	
2348	5-28-58	NY let HQ	1	1	b2, b7D
2349	6-19-58	HQ let AG /and	1/2	1/2	
NR	7-9-58	BRANIGAN memo BELMONT	1	1	
NR	7-8-58	SF let HQ	6	6	b2 b7D b7C
2350	6-30-58	PH let HQ	2	2	
2350	7-11-58	HQ let PH	1	1	

20 20 0 0 0 0
Rev. Rel deny refer Presumed Pre Proc
FBI/DOJ

F B I

Date: 6/18/57

A I R T E L

Transmit the following message via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Re NY airtels 6/14/57 and 5/27/57.

Former AUSA, SDNY, JAMES KILSHEIMER telephonically advised instant date, that he was contacted by BENJAMIN POLLOCK of the Internal Security Division, Department of Justice, about 6/13/57, who advised that he was compiling facts concerning the ROSENBERG CASE to refute allegations contained in the book entitled "THE JUDGMENT OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG" written by JOHN WEXLEY. POLLOCK stated that the true facts will be given to a professional writer to be written up in a form that will be of interest to the average magazine reader as distinguished from legalistic writings; that it is contemplated that the articles will appear in "LIFE" magazine. The series of articles will open with a profile on the Internal Security Division of the Department and will be followed by articles on the ROSENBERG CASE, and another subject not recalled by KILSHEIMER. POLLOCK has been working on this project for a long time according to KILSHEIMER. Asked what aspects seemed to be of interest to POLLOCK, KILSHEIMER answered that the case was discussed in general, but that POLLOCK asked what specifically occurred in Mexico in apprehending MORTON SOBELL, to which KILSHEIMER replied that he was not connected with the case until much later and did not know.

POLLOCK told KILSHEIMER that he was trying to contact former Special Agent JOHN HARRINGTON, but that HARRINGTON was out of the country for a few weeks. KILSHEIMER also advised that TOMPKINS of the Department has indicated that nothing was to be gained by KILSHEIMER participating in the recently proposed radio program "LAW ON TRIAL" on NY radio station WNEW and KILSHEIMER has advised WNEW that he will not participate. For info.

RECORDED - 40 KELLY

Mr. Belmont

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUBCOMMITTEE
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

3 - BUREAU (65-58236) (RM)
1 - NEW YORK (65-15348)
1 - NEW YORK (100-37168)

RTH/mca

(5)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Ref _____

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Parsons _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tamm _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28-86 BY 3042 Jut-D/C

10 JUN 18 1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: 6-20-57

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

JULIUS ROSENBERG, was, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

With reference to the air-tel from New York advising that Benjamin Pollock was compiling facts to refute the Wexley book and stating that articles will appear in "Life" magazine, in response to the Director's inquiry I asked Mullen if he knew about this. He knew Pollock was compiling a documentary answer to the Wexley book. He knows nothing about "Life" magazine.

We have had previous information that Pollock was doing this and in fact we inspired it by sending memoranda to the Department urging that steps be taken to refute the propaganda the communists were using in the Rosenberg case.

Mullen stated he did not know how the material would be used. I told Mullen that Jim Bishop's next book was going to be on the Rosenberg case and Bishop would, of course, need all the help he could get and there could be an assurance of a best-seller in view of Bishop's reputation. Mullen stated this would be excellent and this would be the place to use any material compiled.

cc - Mr. Boardman
 cc - Mr. Belmont

LBN:nl
 (4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 2-28-86 BY 3042 fwt-DTC

RECORDED - 40

65-58236-2317

65-58236

EVP

LBN

5/20/1957

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *ahb*

DATE: June 21, 1957

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson	☒
Nichols	☒
Boardman	☒
Belmont	☒
Mason	☐
Mohr	☐
Parsons	☐
Rosen	☐
Tamm	☐
Nease	☐
Winterrowd	☐
Tele. Room	☐
Holloman	☐
Gandy	☐

By memo dated 12-3-56 Assistant Attorney General Tompkins requested someone familiar with the contents of John Werley's book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" confer with Mr. Benjamin F. Pollock of the Internal Security Division of the Department. Mr. Pollock met with SAs W. A. Branigan and J.P. Lee on 12-18-56 at which time he said he had been given the task of reviewing the above-mentioned book and refuting the allegations set forth therein. He stated that he desired to contact people who participated in the Rosenberg trial to obtain their factual experience in connection with the trial. He stated he had spoken with former Assistant United States Attorneys Myles Lane and James Kilsheiner in New York and they had been extremely helpful to him. He stated that at that time he was planning to reread the Werley book and the transcript of the Rosenberg trial. He stated his only purpose for contacting the Bureau was to have some individual he might call in the future for answers on any factual points that might come up. Pollock has contacted the Bureau on 2 occasions since that time to borrow the books, "The FBI Story" and "The Atom Spies," written by Oliver Pilat.

On 6-21-57 Pollock contacted SA J.P. Lee telephonically and stated he had completed his research in this matter and wanted to see SA J. P. Lee to straighten out a few factual matters. He advised he would contact SA Lee telephonically on the morning of June 24 and would arrange to see him sometime during that day.

ACTION:

For your information.

65-58236

JPL:jdb
(4)cc - Belmont
Branigan
Lee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28-86 BY 3042 *put dte*

INDEXED - 1 65-58236-2318
RECORDED - 1 14 JUN 27 1957

EX 105

ESF SEC

68 JUL 3 1957

Assistant Attorney General (Orig. & 1)
William F. Tompkins

June 27, 1957

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, with aliases, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 jmt-DTC

On June 24, 1957, Special Agent James P. Lee of this Bureau conferred with Mr. Benjamin Pollock of the Internal Security Division relative to certain questions which Mr. Pollock desired to have answered relating to the Rosenberg case. These questions were raised by John Wexley in his book captioned, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg."

Mr. Pollock desired to know with reference to the console table given to Rosenbergs by the Russians why this table was not located during the search of the Rosenberg apartment by the FBI, incidental to the arrest of Julius Rosenberg. You are referred to a letter to the Attorney General from this Bureau dated June 10, 1953, which discusses this console table allegation and furnishes the answer to the above question.

Mr. Pollock also asked if the FBI had informed Mexican authorities about Morton Sobell. Inasmuch as a warrant was outstanding for Sobell and information had been received that he was in Mexico, these facts were furnished to the Mexican authorities.

Mr. Pollock also desired to know if Harry Gold and David Greenglass, Government witnesses, shared a cell in New York City while waiting to testify at the Rosenberg trial. Greenglass was incarcerated at the Federal House of Detention upon his arrest on June 16, 1950, and on the arrest of Julius Rosenberg in July, 1950, he was transferred to the City Prison, New York City. Prior to the Rosenberg trial Harry Gold was brought to New York and was lodged in the City Prison; however, our files do not reflect whether they shared a cell in that prison. It is suggested that the records of the Bureau of Prisons might reflect the answer to this question. 65-58236-237

Regarding the allegation by Wexley that the FBI forged the hotel registration certificate of Harry Gold at Hilton Hotel, Albuquerque, New Mexico, for June, 1945.

(SEE NOTE PAGE 2).

MAILED 9
JUN 27 1957
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JPL:jlp (4) Jw

62-58236-1557

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

Mr. Pollock asked if the FBI Laboratory could determine through an examination of ink whether the ink was one or five years old. The answer to this question cannot be given unless the type of ink and paper utilized is known.

Mr. Pollock pointed out that Wexley raised the question why the FBI did not look for Ben Schneider, photographer, who made Rosenberg's passport photograph prior to the Rosenberg trial instead of during the trial. The reason is that no information had been received prior to the trial, indicating that the Rosenbergs had had passport photographs made. Such information was received after the start of the trial.

Mr. Pollock also advised that Wexley's book pointed out that Harry Gold testified he had seen Greenglass in Albuquerque on Sunday and had left there that evening and had met Anatoli Yakovlev, his Soviet superior, in New York on Tuesday which was impossible to do, as the train could not get Gold to New York by Tuesday night. An examination of Gold's testimony at the trial reflects that he did not specify the means by which he traveled from Albuquerque to New York. By letter dated July 19, 1950, to James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General, a Photostat of a statement of Harry Gold dated July 10, 1950, was transmitted to the Department. On pages 19 and 20 of that statement Gold details his meet with Greenglass and relates he traveled from Albuquerque to Chicago by train, from Chicago to Washington, D. C., by airplane and from Washington, D. C., to New York by train. Thus Gold had ample time to keep his appointment with Yakovlev. This points out another unwarranted assumption on the part of Wexley.

The above is furnished for your information.

NOTE: Mr. Pollock has been given the task in the Department of reviewing the book, "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" written by John Wexley which book is an attack on the Government for its conduct of the Rosenberg investigation and trial. Wexley is a known Communist Party member. Pollock previously contacted the Bureau in order to obtain factual data for a study of this book. He contacted SA Lee June 24, 1957, and posed the above questions which he stated Wexley had raised and he would have liked to have answered. With reference to the console table story the letter to the Attorney General dated 6/10/53 informed him that although it could not be determined exactly from the information in our files when the information about console table was furnished to the Bureau, it appears that it was received shortly after the arrest of Julius Rosenberg.

~~Classified Confidential as info re Schneider received from informant whose identity has not been revealed.~~

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile:

NY

Field Division

8/1/57

Date

Title and Character of Case:

0
JULIUS ROSENBERG

Date Property Acquired:

4/19/51

Source From Which Property Acquired:

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Vault

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Retain for evidence.

Description of Property or Exhibit and SA J. HARRINGTON
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

Collection can of Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-96 BY 3042 *put OK*

65-58236-

Field File #: 65-15348(#6)

cc: 66-6649

74
67 AUG 13 1957

ESP/SEC.

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division

8/1/57 Date

may
Title and Character of Case: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESP-R

Date Property Acquired: 7/7/50

Source From Which Property Acquired: APARTMENT OF JULIUS ROSENBERG
10 MONROE STREET, NYC. APT. 11-GE

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: VAULT

Reason for Retention of Property and
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: EVIDENCE AND IDENTIFICATION
RETAIN

Description of Property or Exhibit and
Identity of Agent Submitting Same: WILLIAM F. NORTON

12
157. One Remington portable typewriter, Serial No. V 290917. On the face of the
typewriter is scratched the following: EVELYNE MARCH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 pmt-dtc

65-58236-
NOT RECORDED
17 AUG 12 1957

Field File #: 65-15348 (#6)
cc: 66-6649

74
63 AUG 13 1957

ESP/SEC

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: NEW YORK Field Division
8/1/57 Date

Title and Character of Case: **JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESP-R**

Date Property Acquired: **7/7/50**

Source From Which Property Acquired: **APARTMENT OF JULIUS ROSENBERG
10 MONROE STREET, NEW YORK CITY
APARTMENT 11-GE**

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: **VAULT**

Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: **EVIDENCE AND IDENTIFICATION
RETAIN**

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same: **WILLIAM NORTON**

123. One large paper shopping bag with handles containing the following:
124. One can of Kodak acid fixer
125. One can of Kodak microdol developer
126. One small funnel
127. One large glass graduate measuring jar
128. One adjustable roll film developing tank
129. One stainless steel thermometer
130. One paper bag from Willoughby Camera Shop, NYC containing a stirrer
131. One small cloth bag containing 38 miscellaneous keys

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 part-DTC

65-58236-
NOT RECORDED
17 AUG 12 1957

Field File #:

**65-15548 (#6)
cc: 65-6649**

63 AUG 13 1957

ESP. SEC.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORTING OFFICE ALBANY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/12/57	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 6/21,26;7/2-5/57
TITLE OF CASE NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL, aka National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case <i>JULIUS ROSENBERG</i>		REPORT MADE BY SA ROBERT S. REA	TYPED BY bmc
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

SYNOPSIS:

Informant identified officers of Syracuse Sobell Committee. Informant advised of results of Mrs. ROSE SOBELL's contacts in November, 1956. Informant advised CP members and front organization members were to be invited to attend film showing of Syracuse Sobell Committee in January, 1957. Informant advised film showing held on January 31, 1957, at 1009 Cumberland Avenue, Syracuse, New York, attended by individuals identified as CP members and commentator identified as former CPA member. Informants furnished invitation to picnic-supper to be held at Cazenovia, New York on June 8, 1957, and advised picnic-supper was held, guest of honor being HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL. Contact of HELEN SOBELL and contacts by Syracuse Sobell Committee Officers in June, 1957, set out. Informant advised of method funds to be paid to Sobell Committee. Informants furnished contributions of individuals to Morton Sobell Fund on June 8, 1957, announced total \$285.00. Literature distributed on 1/31/57 and 6/8/57, furnished by informants, set out. Informant furnished "An Appeal to the President" which contained names of individual signers which are set out. Interview by Syracuse, New York newspaper of Mrs. HELEN SOBELL set out.

- P* -

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		65-58236-	✓
		NOT RECORDED	
		78 AUG 15 1957	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 10/28/8

52 AUG 19 1957

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-387835-1699

C O P I E S

- ⑦ - Bureau (100-387835)(RM)
(1-65-58236)
- 1 - G-2, New York (RM)
 - 1 - CNI, New York (RM)
 - 1 - OSI, Rome, New York (RM)
 - 3 - New York (100-107111)(RM)
 - 1 - Atlanta (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Baltimore (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Boston (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Buffalo (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Butte (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Charlotte (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (100-25530)(Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Cincinnati (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Cleveland (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Denver (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Detroit (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Houston (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Indianapolis (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Kansas City (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Miami (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Milwaukee (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Minneapolis (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Newark (Info)(RM) (100-36202)
 - 1 - New Haven (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Omaha (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Philadelphia (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Portland (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Salt Lake City (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - San Antonio (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - San Diego (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - San Francisco (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - San Juan (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Savannah (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Seattle (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Springfield (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - St. Louis (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - WFO (Info)(RM)
 - 2 - Albany (100-13260)

AL 100-13260

DETAILS:

PREFACE

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case maintains national headquarters in Room B, 940 Broadway, New York City, and the mail box servicing this office is labeled "Sobell Committee". JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETHEL ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL were convicted in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. The ROSENBERGS were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and MORTON SOBELL to 30 years imprisonment on this same date. JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG were legally executed at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953, and MORTON SOBELL is currently serving his sentence at the United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz, California.

HOWARD RUSHMORE, a newspaper reporter with the "New York Journal-American" advised in January, 1952, that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case was formed on January 2, 1952, for the purpose of obtaining a new trial for the ROSENBERGS.

Confidential Informant Albany T-1 advised on May 9, 1956, that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case is attempting to keep alive the Rosenberg Case and to fight for the release of MORTON SOBELL. The informant stated that the Communist Party took an extremely active part in assisting the Committee.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 furnished a newspaper on November 20, 1956, entitled "Morton Sobell, Prisoner on Our Conscience", November, 1956, issue which was described by that newspaper as a "a newspaper to secure justice in the case of Morton Sobell

AL 100-13260

published by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" which contained the following address: National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York City, New York.

The Communist Party, USA, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SYRACUSE SOBELL COMMITTEE

The above described newspaper furnished by Confidential Informant Albany T-2 on November 20, 1956, listed the Syracuse Sobell Committee, 1009 Cumberland Avenue, Syracuse, New York, as one of the affiliated committees of the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.

Officers:

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on January 23, 1957, that LILLIAN REINER stated on January 23, 1957, that she was chairman of the Syracuse Sobell Committee and JANE ANDERSON was Secretary-Treasurer.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3, advised on March 11, 1951, that LILLIAN REINER was not known to be a member of the Communist Party, but as head of the American Labor Party at Syracuse, New York, worked closely with Communist Party members.

Confidential Informant Albany T-4 advised on February 20, 1956, that LILLIAN REINER was described on February 18, 1956, as the long-time chairman of the American Labor Party at Syracuse, New York.

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Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised on December 5, 1952, that JANE ANDERSON was a member of the Communist Party at Syracuse, New York.

Activities:

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on January 23, 1957, that LILLIAN REINER stated on January 22, 1957, that contacts made with ministers by Mrs. ROSE SOBELL, mother of MORTON SOBELL, after her talk in Syracuse in November, 1956, were not very successful.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on January 23, 1957, that LILLIAN REINER had stated on January 22, 1957, that a film entitled "Was Justice Done?", which portrays the trial of MORTON SOBELL and subsequent events was to be shown at the home of LILLIAN REINER, 1009 Cumberland Avenue, Syracuse, New York, on January 31, 1957. The informant advised that the following individuals were among those to be invited:

[REDACTED]

b7D

The Syracuse, New York Telephone Directory was checked on January 23, 1957, and it disclosed that telephone number 4-4582 is listed to JOSEPH SABINE, 709 East Raynor Avenue, Syracuse, New York and telephone number 75-0803 was listed to Mrs. BEVERLY C. ANDREWS, 514 Cedar Street, Syracuse, New York.

The Syracuse, New York City Directory for 1956 lists JACK ANDREWS at 514 Cedar Street, Syracuse, New York.

Confidential Informant Albany T-5 advised on January 20, 1953, that Dr. WILLIAM L. SCHIFFMAN was a member of the local committee of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

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Confidential Informant Albany T-5 advised on January 30, 1954, that Mrs. WILLIAM L. SCHIFFMAN had been an active member in the recently disbanded Syracuse Women for Peace.

The Syracuse Women for Peace has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3 stated on March 11, 1952, that NATE ZEPPELLO, Communist Party Chairman, was disappointed in the small sum collected from Dr. SEYMOUR SCHWARTZBERG for the Communist Party Fund Drive on about March 1, 1952.

Confidential Informant Albany T-6 advised on June 22, 1954, that DAVID WEINSTEIN was a member of IWO Lodge #41 in the latter part of 1953.

The International Workers Order has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised on November 28, 1952, that BEVERLY ANDREWS, a CP member at Syracuse, New York, had attended an Onondaga County New York Communist Party Committee Meeting on that date.

Confidential Informant Albany T-7 advised on March 26, 1956, that JACK ANDREWS attended a closed Communist Party meeting on March 25, 1956, at Syracuse, New York.

Confidential Informant Albany T-8 identified NATE ZEPPELLO as Chairman of the Onondaga County New York Communist Party on March 18, 1957.

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Confidential Informant Albany T-5 advised on various dates in 1953, that ANNETTE GUISBOND was an active member of the Syracuse Women for Peace throughout 1953.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised on August 5, 1952, that PATRICIA GEIGER, a Communist Party member, attended an Onondaga County New York Committee Meeting of the Communist Party at her home on August 1, 1952.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on February 19, 1957, that the film "Was Justice Done?" was shown at 1009 Cumberland Avenue, Syracuse, New York, on January 31, 1957. The informant advised that this film concerned the life, trial, and participants in the trial of MORTON SOBELL. The informant advised that among those present at this activity were: ELSIE COHN, IDA KOSOFF, WILLIAM REINER, EDWIN WAGNER, and JACK APTER, who gave the commentary which accompanied the films.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised that after the film was shown ELSIE COHN and JACK APTER stated that they felt it was more than a coincidence that the case of JACK SOBELL, who had recently been arrested for espionage, had been arrested just prior to the time the MORTON SOBELL Case was to have been appealed.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised on December 29, 1951, that ELSIE COHN attended a Communist Party meeting at Syracuse, New York on December 27, 1951.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised on September 15, 1952, that IDA KOSOFF was a member of the Communist Party at that time and was a charter member of the Syracuse, New York Communist Party.

Confidential Informant Albany T-7 advised on April 1, 1957, that EDWIN WAGNER was an Upstate New York Official of the Communist Party at that time.

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Confidential Informant Albany T-9 advised on July 27, 1944, that at a recent meeting of the Communist Political Association (CPA) at the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, New York, BEN STEIN, Communist Political Association Organizer at Syracuse, New York, indicated that the CPA membership of 92 people would be divided into groups for the purpose of expediting the recruiting drive.

Confidential Informant Albany T-10 advised on August 13, 1944, that at the CPA Headquarters, 333 South Warren Street, Syracuse, New York on that date, there was a list of names divided into nine groups. Under one group of five was noted the name JACK APTER.

The Communist Party, USA assumed the name Communist Political Association at a National Convention of the Communist Party held on May 20-23, 1944, and resumed the name of the Communist Party, USA at a National Convention held on July 26-28, 1945.

Confidential Informant Albany T-11 advised on February 19, 1957, that a movie concerning MORTON SOBELL had been recently shown at the home of LILLIAN REINER, in the latter part of January, 1957, but that LILLIAN REINER had stated that only six persons attended this showing and due to the poor turnout the film would be repeated at a later date.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on April 19, 1957, that LILLIAN REINER had stated on April 18, 1957, that JANE ANDERSON and ELIZABETH ALLEN had gone to the SOBELL Hearing while they were visiting in New York City during the month of February, 1957.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised on December 5, 1952, that ELIZABETH ALLEN was a member of the Communist Party at Syracuse, New York.

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Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on April 25, 1957, that LILLIAN REINER had stated that JANE ANDERSON and ELIZABETH ALLEN had been to see HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL, while they were in New York City, and that they believed HELEN SOBELL would be coming to Syracuse, New York, in about June, 1957.

Confidential Informant Albany T-11 furnished on May 29, 1957, the following invitation:

"P I C N I C S U P P E R

on the

SHORES OF LAKE CAZENOVIA

to

Meet and Honor

HELEN SOBELL

Wife Of Morton Sobell

"DATE: Saturday, June 8, 1957

"PLACE: The Allen-Anderson Home on East Lake Road
Two and one-half miles north of the Village of
Cazenovia

AL 100-13260

"SUPPER: At 6:00 p.m. -- \$1.50 per person

PROGRAM: At 8:00 p.m. -- 1. Speech by Mrs. Sobell
2. Recorded film strip

You May Invite Friends

"Please make reservations by using the form at the bottom of this page and mail it by June 5, 1957 to:

Mrs. Howard Reiner
1009 Cumberland Ave.
Syracuse 10, 1957

Phone: Granite 2-2406

Please make _____ reservations for the supper on Saturday
(Number)

June 8, at the Allen-Anderson home on Lake Cazenovia.

Name: _____

Address: _____"

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Confidential Informant Albany T-2 on June 12, 1957, also furnished a copy of the above invitation in an envelope with the return address 1009 Cumberland Avenue, Syracuse, New York and postmarked May 26, 1957.

Confidential Informant Albany T-11 advised on June 10 and June 12, 1957, that the picnic supper mentioned in the above invitation was held on June 8, 1957, at the home of ELIZABETH ALLEN and JANE ANDERSON, East Lake Road, Cazenovia, New York, and the guest of honor was HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL. The informant advised that HELEN SOBELL spoke concerning her personal experience with regard to the innocence of MORTON SOBELL and concerning the trial, specifically mentioned ROY COHN and Judge KAUFMAN as being against SOBELL. The informant advised that Mrs. SOBELL stated that a new hearing is expected during the summer and that she expects to return to see MORTON SOBELL in July. The informant advised that HELEN SOBELL made an emotional appeal for funds for MORTON SOBELL.

The informant advised that in addition to Mrs. SOBELL's speech the movie entitled "Was Justice Done?", with recorder, was shown. The informant advised that this picture concerned the life and trial of MORTON SOBELL.

The informant advised that among those in attendance were Mr. and Mrs. HANS HANDOV, Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD SCOTT, Mr. and Mrs. JAKE SHUB, LEON and ELSIE COHN, MORTON and PATRICIA GEIGER, (and children) SAM and JANE FELD, Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT JANKS, LILLIAN REINER, IDA KOSOFF, FREDA MILLER, ISABEL WILLIAMS, MARGARET ALICE CLARK, EDWIN WAGNER, ELIZABETH ALLEN, AND JANE ANDERSON.

HANS HANDOV, when interviewed by Special Agents of the FBI in July, 1951, advised that he had been Communist Party Organizer at Syracuse, New York, from 1936 to 1938, but had not been active in the Communist Party since that time.

A physical surveillance of HANS HANDOV on August 3, 1950, at Syracuse, New York by Special Agents of the FBI revealed that he was contacted by GEORGE SHELDRICK.

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Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised on January 17, 1951, that GEORGE SHELDRIK was the Communist Party Organizational Secretary at Syracuse, New York in August, 1950.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised on October 23, 1952, that ROBERT CLARK JOHNSTON, Communist Party Underground Organizer, was residing at the home of JAKE SHUB on October 18, 1952.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised on May 27, 1953, that as of May 17, 1953, LEON COHN was active in the American Labor Party at Syracuse, New York, and had been associated with numerous Communist Party members in the American Labor Party from 1951 to 1953.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised on November 10, 1952, that MORTON GEIGER was a member of the Onondaga County New York Committee of the Communist Party at that time.

Confidential Informant Albany T-3 advised on November 18, 1953, that SAM FELD was a member of the Communist Party Underground and a Courier at that time.

Confidential Informant Albany T-5 advised on July 9, 1952, that JANE FELD was elected Educational Secretary of the Syracuse Women for Peace on June 25, 1952.

HAROLD L. PARKS, Harshaw Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, advised on July 17, 1950, that ROBERT JANKS exhibited a Communist Party membership card to him while they were in the Army together at Terre Haute, Indiana in 1945.

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Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on July 4, 1957, that the picnic supper referred to in the above invitation was held at the home of ELIZABETH ALLEN and JANE ANDERSON on East Lake Road, Cazenovia, New York on June 8, 1957, to raise funds for MORTON SOBELL and that the guest of honor was HELEN SOBELL, wife of MORTON SOBELL.

The informant advised that HELEN SOBELL spoke on her personal experience with MORTON SOBELL concerning particularly the "kidnaping" of MORTON SOBELL from Mexico, his trial and conviction even though he was "obviously" innocent; an emotional statement concerning the fact that his children must live without him and that his son could not see SOBELL even though they had traveled from New York to California for that purpose and finally an emotional, passionate plea for financial assistance for SOBELL's appeal for justice.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised that in addition to the above individuals mentioned by T-11, those present included DAVID WEINSTEIN, Mrs. GENEVIEVE SLACK, and EMERY PESKO.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on June 12, 1957, that Mrs. GENEVIEVE SLACK was the sister-in-law of ALFRED DEAN SLACK.

ALFRED DEAN SLACK was tried and convicted for conspiracy to commit espionage and is presently serving a sentence in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Confidential Informant Albany T-8 advised on November 26, 1956, that EMERY PESKO was a member of the Communist Party at Syracuse, New York as of November 20, 1956.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on June 12, 1957, that LILLIAN REINER had stated that HELEN SOBELL contacted Dr. HARROP FREEMAN, Cornell University Professor, at Ithaca, New York, on June 10, 1957, and was accompanied by LILLIAN REINER and JANE ANDERSON.

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Confidential Informant Albany T-12 past, advised on May 18, 1953, that LILLIAN REINER had told him that she had attended a meeting of the International Democratic Women's Federation at Ithaca, New York, the week ending April 25, 1953, and that HARROP FREEMAN of Cornell University was present at this meeting.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on June 26, 1957, that LILLIAN REINER had stated that she and JANE ANDERSON had contacted Reverend EWART E. TURNER, Syracuse, New York, on Tuesday, June 5, 1957, and had also seen Reverend BRUCE ROBERTS, but the date was unknown. The informant advised that it was understood that these appointments were made for HELEN SOBELL, but that she was unable to complete the contacts.

Funds:

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on February 19, 1957, that LILLIAN REINER had stated on January 31, 1957, that all money to be contributed to the Sustaining Fund for MORTON SOBELL could be left with her inasmuch as JANE ANDERSON was ill. The informant advised that LILLIAN REINER stated that checks could be made payable to HELEN SOBELL or to the Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL.

Confidential Informant Albany T-11 advised on June 10 and June 12, 1957, that an appeal for funds was made by SAM FELD at the picnic supper held at Cazenovia, New York on June 8, 1957, and that the announced collection, which was made by ELSIE COHN, was \$285.00. The informant advised that this collection started with a fifty dollar donation from an individual who could not or did not attend, and was not identified.

The informant advised that the following contributions were noted:

JAKE SHUB	\$20.00
LEON AND ELSIE COHN	\$20.00
SAM and JANE FELD	\$15.00

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Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT JANKS	\$100.00
LILLIAN REINER	7.00
IDA KOSOFF	5.00
FREDA MILLER	5.00
EDWIN WAGNER	5.00
ISABEL WILLIAMS	2.00
JANE ANDERSON and ELIZABETH ALLEN	50.00

In addition to these contributions the informant advised that \$18.00 was collected from the sale of drinks and there were 38 people present who donated \$1.50 per person and ordinarily any profits made on these collections are turned over to the SOBELL Committee.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on July 4, 1957, that the following additional contributions were noted:

Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD SCOTT	\$ 5.00
HANS HANDOV	\$10.00
DAVID WEINSTEIN	\$ 5.00

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised that the addition of these amounts indicated that there was more than \$285.00 collected but that it was possible some of these contributions were for the Sustaining Fund of the Syracuse Sobell Committee and this amount may not have been counted toward the collection.

Literature:

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on February 19, 1957, that the following literature was distributed at the film showing of the Syracuse Sobell Committee on January 31, 1957:

1. Reprint from the January 13, 1956, issue of "The Examiner", published weekly by the Judea Publishing Corporation, Brooklyn, New York, the January 13, 1956, edition entitled "New Books; Queer Facts About a Noted Trial". This was a book review of the book entitled "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by JOHN WEXLEY.

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2. A reprint from the December 7, 1956, issue of the Rochester, New York "Times Union", entitled "Kodak Doubts A-Spy's Theft Tale" in which it is stated that the Eastman Kodak Company doubts the testimony of HARRY GOLD concerning his assisting ALFRED DEAN SLACK to obtain data on important secret photographic process during World War II.

3. A reprint from the March, 1956, "The Catholic Worker", entitled "Our Troubled Conscience" by ROBERT LUDLOW.

4. A press release of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell from the desk of TED JACOBS, entitled "Mexican Legal Authorities Say 'Dignity of Mexico' Demands Review of Morton Sobell Case", datelined New York, December 26.

On June 10, 1957, Confidential Informant Albany T-11 furnished literature distributed at the picnic supper held on June 8, 1957, at Cazenovia, New York for HELEN SOBELL, and in addition to the above described literature there was also distributed the following:

1. A reprint from the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" issue of Friday, July 13, 1956, of a book review entitled "Shaky Evidence" of the Book entitled "Was Justice Done?" by MALCOLM P. SHARP by THOMAS H. ELIOT.

2. A reprint from the "New York Times" issue of Friday, June 15, 1956, entitled "Letters to the Times"; "Sobell Review Urged; Europeans Reported Questioning Justice of Conviction" which is a letter dated June 10, 1956, at Paris by JEAN-PAUL SARTRE who is described as a dramatist, essayist, former teacher of philosophy and leading French exponent of Existentialism, and edits the magazine "Les Temps Modernes", in Paris. In this letter SARTRE refers to the considerable feeling in Europe concerning the ROSENBERG Case and that the opinion there is almost unanimous that the ROSENBERGS and SOBELL could not have committed the crime for which they were convicted and refers at length to "false evidence and false testimony against Sobell".

Confidential Informant Albany T-11 also advised that

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there was a three page mimeographed item published by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell entitled "Notes on Judge Irving Kaufman's Decision of June 20, 1956, Denying Morton Sobell's Motion for a Hearing." This statement is a criticism of various points of the decision of Judge KAUFMAN.

Confidential Informant Albany T-11 advised on June 10, 1957, that the book entitled "Was Justice Done?" was on sale at this time for \$2.50.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 on June 12, 1957, furnished in addition to the above literature furnished by Confidential Informant Albany T-11 the following literature which the informant stated was distributed at the picnic supper held on June 8, 1957, at Cazenovia, New York:

1. A poem by HELEN SOBELL dated June, 1957, mimeographed entitled "You, Complex of People and Pressure - Our America".

2. A printed leaflet entitled "Three Poems by Mrs. Morton Sobell" containing poems entitled "Free", "Alcatraz", and "Redemption".

3. The mimeographed "Argument by Eminent Mexican Attorney on Morton Sobell Case Made Before U.S. Court of Appeals in New York City, March 5, 1957". This mimeographed copy begins with the following: "(Note: One of the attorneys arguing the Sobell Case Before the U.S. Court of Appeals was Dr. LUIS SANCHEZ PONTON, who came from Mexico City to join in Sobell's appeal for freedom or a new trial. Dr. SANCHEZ PONTON was formerly Minister of Education of Mexico, Ambassador from Mexico to numerous countries, and is now Senior Professor of Law at the University of Mexico. The notes on which he based his oral argument are as follows.)"

4. The brief filed by attorneys for MORTON SOBELL to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second District, mimeographed.

In addition to the above, Confidential Informant Albany T-2 furnished the following "Appeal to the President" which contains a list of individual signers of this petition and is being set forth verbatim:

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"APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

"President Dwight D. Eisenhower
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

"It is because we share your deep concern for the spiritual health of our nation and for the principles of justice upon which it is founded that we address ourselves to you concerning the case of Morton Sobell.

"Morton Sobell, now in his seventh year of imprisonment and confined in Alcatraz, is seeking a new trial to reverse his 30-year sentence on a charge of 'conspiracy to commit espionage.' Both he and his defenders maintain that he is innocent. Moreover, the trial record shows that the judge in passing sentence stated: 'The evidence in the case did not point to any activity on your (Morton Sobell's) part in connection with the atomic bomb project.'

"We do not press upon you, Mr. President, the question of Morton Sobell's innocence or guilt--for we ourselves are not of one mind on that issue. Our faith in our democratic system of justice assures us that the truth will ultimately be established.

"We believe it is vital that our nation safeguard its security, but it is important that we do not permit this concern to lead us astray from our traditions of justice and humanity. In this light, we further believe that Morton Sobell's continued imprisonment does not serve our nation's interest or security.

"Therefore, most respectfully and earnestly, Mr. President we look to you to exercise your executive authority either by asking the Attorney General to consent to a new trial for Morton Sobell or by the granting of Executive Pardon or Commutation. We take the liberty of urging your personal attention to this matter.

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"Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

I My signature may be made public along with other signers of
the Appeal.

I I request that my signature not be made public.

Note:

The following have signed as individuals. Their associations are listed as means of identification only, and do not imply the sponsorship of their organizations.

JUDGES AND LAWYERS

Leo Berman, Chicago, Ill.
Robert L. Brook, Los Angeles, Cal.
Landon L. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Thomas I. Emerson, Yale Law School
John F. Finerty, attorney in the Sacco-Vanzetti and Mooney-Billings cases
Judge Norval K. Harris, Sullivan, Ind.
Robert W. Kenny, former Attorney General of California, Los Angeles Calif.
Philip A. Klapman, Chicago, Ill.
Conrad Lynn, New York, N.Y.
Daniel Marshall, Los Angeles, Cal.
Louis McCabe, Philadelphia, Pa.
Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Detroit, Mich.
George Olshousen, San Francisco, Cal.
Richard W. Petherbridge, El Centro, Cal.
Prof. Malcolm Sharp, University of Chicago
Judge Edward P. Totten, Santa Ana, Cal.
R. L. Witherspoon, St. Louis, Mo.

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MINISTERS

"Rev. David Andrews, Methodist Minister, Greensboro, N.C.
Dr. Roland H. Bainton, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.
Rev. William Baird, Essex Community Church, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Harold J. Bass, The Church for Today, Tacoma, Wash.
Rev. Reginald H. Bass, Community Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Howard C. Bushing, San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. Fred Cappuccino, Christ Methodist Church, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. W. Sterling Cary, The Church of the Open Door, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Dr. J. Raymond Cope, Berkeley, Cal.
Rev. Henry Hatt Crane, Central Methodist Church, Detroit, Mich.
Rev. Edwin T. Dahlberg, Delmar Baptist Church, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. G. Shubert Frye, Synod of New York, Syracuse, N.Y.
Rev. Erwin A. Gaede, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rev. Curtis R. Gatlin, New York, N.Y.
Rev. Cornelius Greenway, Universalist Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Wesley H. Hager, Grace Methodist Church, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. Stuart Innerst, Pasadena, Cal.
Rev. John Paul Jones, Union Presbyterian Church of Bay Ridge,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Joseph P. King, Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. Dana Klotzle, Universalist Service Committee, Boston,
Mass.
Rev. Dr. John Howland Lathrop, Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Dr. Paul L. Lehmann, Harvard University
Dr. Bernard M. Loomer, Divinity School, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.
Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore Area, The Methodist Church,
Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Archie Matson, Broadway Methodist Church, Glendale, Cal.
Rev. Peter McCormack, Protestant Chaplain of Alcatraz, San
Francisco, Cal.
Rev. Sidney G. Menk, University Heights, Presbyterian Church,
New York, New York
Rev. James Myers, New York, N.Y.
Rev. C. Earl Page, First Congregational Church, Spencer, Iowa
Rev. J. Kenneth Pfohl, Winston-Salem, N.C.
Rev. Dreyden L. Phelps, Fellowship Church, Berkeley, Cal.
Dr. Irving E. Putnam, Methodist Church, Minneapolis, Minn.
Rev. Daniel Lyman Ridout, Administrative Secretary, Baltimore
Area, The Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md.
Dean Paul Roberts, Episcopal Cathedral, Denver, Colo.

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"Rev. Charles W. Stewart, Peoples A.M.E. Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. Walter Carl Subke, San Francisco, Cal.
Rev. Francis S. Tucker, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rev. R. Valenti, Presbyterian Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, N.Y.

RABBIS

Rabbi Moses J.S. Abels, former President Brooklyn Board of Rabbis, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Zwi Anderman, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Sidney Ballon, Nassau Community Temple, West Hempstead, N.Y.
Rabbi Jerome S. Bass, Beth Emeth Cong., Philadelphia, Pa.
Rabbi Ben Zion Bergman, Burbank, Cal.
Rabbi Samuel Bernstein, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi M.D. Bial, Temple Sinai, Summit, N.J.
Rabbi Jerome B. Cohen, Englewood, N.J.
Dr. Franklin Cohn, Los Angeles, Cal.
Rabbi Benjamin Englander, Cong. B'nai Israel, Irvington, N.J.
Rabbi Julian B. Feibelman, Temple Sinai, New Orleans, La.
Rabbi Morris Fishman, Community Synagogue, Atlantic City, N.J.
Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker, Ahavas Israel Synagogue, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Rabbi Seymour Freedman, Buffalo, N.Y.
Rabbi Alfred L. Friedman, Union Temple, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi Ephraim Frisch, New York, N.Y.
Dr. Emanuel Gamoran, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Daniel Goldberg, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Jacob Goldberg, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Sidney Greenberg, Temple Sinai, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rabbi Louis D. Gross, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Avery J. Grossfield, Florence, S.C.
Rabbi Z. Harry Gutstein, Sons of Israel, Willimantic, Conn.
Rabbi Harry Halpern, East Midwood Jewish Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi Samuel Horowitz, Cong. Beth Aaron, Billings, Mont.
Rabbi Wolli Kaelter, Temple Israel, Long Beach, Cal.
Rabbi Jerome Kestenbaum, Cong. Rodoph Sholom, Tampa, Fla.
Rabbi Aaron Kirschenbaum, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Raymond Leiman, Cong. B'nai Israel, Steubenville, Ohio
Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Eugene J. Lipman, New York, N.Y.
Rabbi Daniel Manies, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi Israel Raphael Margolies, Cong. Beth Am, West Englewood, N.J.
Rabbi Carl I. Miller, Temple Israel, Gary, Ind.

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"Dr. Uri Miller, Baltimore, Md.
Rabbi Emanuel Rackman, Far Rockaway, N.Y.
Rabbi Dr. Phillip Rosenberg, Temple Beth Shalom, Santa Ana, Cal.
Moses Rosenthal, Rabbi Emeritus, Cong. Sons of Israel, Suffern, N.Y.
Rabbi Samuel Rosinger, Temple Emanuel, Beaumont, Texas
Rabbi Erwin Ruch, Flatbush Jewish Center, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi Stephen A. Schafer, Collingwood Temple, Toledo, Ohio
Rabbi Solomon Segal, Beth Israel Cong., Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada
Rabbi Sanford M. Shapero, Elmira, N.Y.
Rabbi David S. Shapiro, Cong. Anshe Sfard, Milwaukee, Wis.
Rabbi Solomon Shapiro, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Rabbi David Wolf Silverman, YMHA Temple, Aurora, Ill.
Rabbi Jacob Singer, Chicago, Ill.
Rabbi Alan Mayor Sokobin, Temple Beth El., Laurelton, N.Y.
Dr. Joshua Trachtenberg, Temple Emeth, Teaneck, N.J.
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, KAM Temple, Chicago, Ill.

PROFESSORS

Prof. David Blackwell, University of California
Prof. Derk Bodde, University of Pennsylvania
Prof. Murray Branch, Moorehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. E. H. Brunquist, Prof. Emeritus, University of Colorado, Denver, Colo.
Dr. Ephraim Cross, City College, New York
Dr. Burris Cunningham, University of Cal.
Prof. John J. DeBoer, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Prof. Lloyd H. Donnell, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chesterton, Ind.
Prof. Kermit Eby, University of Chicago
Ada M. Field, Guilford College, N.C.
Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough, Yale University
Dr. Eustace Haydon, Prof. Emeritus, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. Carroll P. Hurd, Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah
Dr. Sumner M. Kalman, Stanford University
Prof. Isaac Kolthoff, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. M. Kuehne, Prof. Emeritus, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

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"Prof. Gerhard Loose, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.
Prof. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas
Dean Francis M. Myers, U. of Denver, Denver
Dr. Robert Reid Newell, Stanford U.
Prof. Victor Paschkis, Columbia University
Prof. Linus Pauling, Nobel Prize Scientist, Pasadena, Cal.
Prof. George W. Platzman, U. of Chicago
Prof. Dale Pentius, Roosevelt U., Chicago
Prof. Anatol Rappaport, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Prof. Oscar K. Rice, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Prof. Harry R. Rudin, Yale University
Prof. Louise Pettibone Smith, Prof. Emeritus, Wellesley College
Prof. Sidney J. Socolar, U. of Chicago
Dr. Harold C. Urey, Nobel Prize Scientist, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. Frank Weymouth, Los Angeles, Cal.
Prof. H. H. Wilson, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.
Arthur E. Woodruff, U. of Chicago
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah

WRITERS

Elmer Davis, commentator, Washington, D.C.
Dorothy Day, editor Catholic Worker, New York, N.Y.
Waldo Frank, author, Truro, Mass.
Maxwell Geismar, literary critic, Harrison, N.Y.
William Harrison, editor Boston Chronicle, Boston, Mass.
Harold V. Knight, Exec. Dir., Denver Branch ACLU, Denver, Colorado
Lewis Mumford, Amenia, N.Y.
Dr. Scott Nearing, author, Camp Rosier, Me.
Al S. Waxman, editor and publisher, Los Angeles, Cal.
William Appleman Williams, historian, Eugene, Oregon

OTHER EMINENT SIGNERS

Emily G. Balch, Nobel Prize Winner, Wellesley, Mass.
Helen Marston Beardsley, Los Angeles, Cal.
Jessie F. Binford, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.
Pablo Casals, cellist, San Juan, Puerto Rico

AL 100-13260

"Mary H. Gleason, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.
James Imbrie, Lawrenceville, N.J.
Dr. Leo Mayer, physician, New York, N.Y.
Culbert L. Olson, former Governor of California, who freed
Tom Mooney and Warren Billings, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. Clyde D. Phillips, physician, Chicago, Ill.
Margaret T. Simkin, Los Angeles, Cal.
Dr. Jeremiah Stamler, physician, Chicago, Ill.
Trevor Thomas, Legislative Rep., American Friends Service
Committee, San Francisco, Cal.
M. Lesley West, Syracuse, N.Y."

MISCELLANEOUS

The June 11, 1957, edition of the "Syracuse Herald-Journal", a daily newspaper published in Syracuse, New York, on page ten, fourth column, carried an article entitled "Sobell Case Appealed New" which stated that Mrs. MORTON SOBELL, wife of the man convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage as a result of the ROSENBERG Case, stated the day before that her husband's case will go before the U.S. Supreme Court this fall. Mrs. SOBELL, who was in Syracuse on a tour to obtain support for her husband, stated that new evidence obtained after "intense and prolonged investigation" will be based on "proof" that the prosecution "kidnaped" SOBELL from Mexico and "proved" that the prosecution "suppressed" evidence that would have exposed its illegal acts. The article went on to state that SOBELL is now in Alcatraz and that he and his wife maintain that he was innocent.

Confidential Informant Albany T-2 advised on July 4, 1957, that SAM FELD had stated that HELEN SOBELL had had one appointment with MIKE WALLACE, the nationally known television personality and was going to have another interview with WALLACE before appearing on his T.V. show in behalf of MORTON SOBELL. Informant advised that SAM FELD did not say when HELEN SOBELL would appear on the program.

APPENDIX

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

"For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control." (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p.78.)

"Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the***American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label." (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

On October 7, 1956, Peter Hawley, New York State Chairman, American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party state committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 100-13260

APPENDIX

International Democratic Women's Federation:

The International Democratic Women's Federation was cited as a Communist front "which was founded and supported at all times by the International Communist movement." Also cited as an "organization (which) frankly stated that it intended to follow the lead of the Soviet Union, 'the only country truly working for peace' and which joined in issuing the call for the World Peace Congress, held in Paris in April, 1949." (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report on the Congress of American Women, House Report No. 1953, April 26, 1950 (originally released October 23, 1949); and House Report No. 378, on the Communist "Peace" Offensive, April 25, 1951 (original date, April 1, 1951), p. 71.)

The International Democratic Women's Federation was cited as a "Red international" organization, formed in 1945 in Paris at an International Congress of Women "at the call of international Communist forces." Mme. Eugenie Cotton and Mme. Marie-Claude Vaillant-Couturier, Communist members of the French House of Deputies, were cochairmen of the Paris Congress. The American affiliate is known as the Congress of American Women. (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 228-232.)

- P * -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

AUG 12 1957 .

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL,
aka National Committee to
Secure Justice in the Rosenberg
Case.
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

With reference to confidential informants T-1 through
T-12, mentioned in the report of SA ROBERT S. REA dated July 31,
1957, at Albany, all have furnished reliable information in the
past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/30/86 BY 3042 PWT/clm

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-387835)

DATE: 8/12/57

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (100-13260)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL,
aka National Committee to
Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
OO: New York

Re report of SA ROBERT S. REA dated August 12, 1957,
at Albany, attached. Also attached are copies of a blank
memorandum relating to the reliability of informants whose
identities are concealed by use of T symbols.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/Or Description Of Information</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
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T-1 Documentation of the NCSJRC and NCSJMS

Enc

CC: (7) - Bureau (100-387835)(RM)

(1-65-58236)

- 3 - New York (100-107111)(RM)
- 1 - Atlanta (RM)
- 1 - Baltimore (RM)
- 1 - Boston (RM)
- 1 - Buffalo (RM)
- 1 - Butte (RM)
- 1 - Charlotte (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (100-25530)(RM)
- 1 - Cincinnati (RM)
- 1 - Cleveland (RM)
- 1 - Denver (RM)
- 1 - Detroit (RM)
- 1 - Houston (RM)
- 1 - Indianapolis (RM)
- 1 - Kansas City (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (RM)
- 1 - Miami (RM)
- 1 - Milwaukee (RM)
- 1 - Minneapolis (RM)

(See next page)

RSR:bmc
(45)

52 AUG 19 1957

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DATE 10/28/86 BY 3043 POF/elm

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-387835-1700

AL 100-13260

CC: 1 - Newark (100-36202)(RM)
1 - New Haven (RM)
1 - Omaha (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (RM)
1 - Portland (RM)
1 - Salt Lake City (RM)
1 - San Antonio (RM)
1 - San Diego (RM)
1 - San Francisco (RM)
1 - San Juan (RM)
1 - Savannah (RM)
1 - Seattle (RM)
1 - Springfield (RM)
1 - St. Louis (RM)
1 - WFO (RM)
2 - Albany (100-13260)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/Or Description Of Information</u>	<u>Agent To Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-2 [REDACTED]	Documentation of the NCSJMS		
b2 b7D	Documentation of the Syracuse Sobell Committee		
	Officers of Syracuse Sobell Committee		100-13260-141
	Results of Mrs. ROSE SOBELL's contacts 11/56		100-13260-141
	Invitation to film showing 1/22/57		100-13260-141
	SOBELL film showing 1/31/57		100-13260-139
	Attendance of J. ANDERSON and E. ALLEN at Sobell Hearing, New York City, 2/57		100-13260-147

AL 100-13260

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/Or Description Of Information</u>	<u>Agent to Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-2 [REDACTED]	Proposed visit of HELEN SOBELL, 6/57		100-13260-147
b2 b7D	Invitation to picnic supper, 6/8/57	ROBERT S. REA	Instant report
	Picnic supper, Cazenovia, N.Y. 6/8/57	ROBERT S. REA	Instant report
	Documentation of GENEVIEVE SLACK		
	Contacts of HELEN SOBELL, 6/10/57	ROBERT S. REA	Instant report
	Contacts of L. REINER and J. ANDERSON	ROBERT S. REA	Instant report
	Payment of Funds to MORTON SOBELL Fund, 1/31/57		100-13260-139
	Funds Collected for MORTON SOBELL 6/8/57	ROBERT S. REA	Instant report
	Literature distributed 1/31/57		100-13260-139
	Literature distributed 6/8/57	ROBERT S. REA	Instant report
	HELEN SOBELL contacted MIKE WALLACE 6/8/57	ROBERT S. REA	Instant report

T-3

(Deceased)

b2
b7D
Documentation of LILLIAN REINER

AL 100-13260

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/Or Description Of Information</u>	<u>Agent To Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-3 [REDACTED] (Deceased) b2 b7D	Documentation of JANE ANDERSON		
	Documentation of SEYMOUR SCHWARTZBERG		
	Documentation of BEVERLY ANDREWS		
	Documentation of PATRICIA GEIGER		
	Documentation of ELSIE COHN		
	Documentation of IDA KOSOFF		
	Documentation of ELIZABETH ALLEN		
	Documentation of MORTON GEIGER		
	Documentation of SAM FELD		
	Documentation of GEORGE SHELDRIK		
	Documentation of JAKE SHUB		
	Documentation of LEON COHN		
T-4 [REDACTED] b2 b7D	Documentation of LILLIAN REINER		
T-5 [REDACTED] b2 b7D	Documentation of WILLIAM L. SCHIFFMAN		
	Documentation of Mrs. WILLIAM L. SCHIFFMAN		
	Documentation of ANNETTE GUISBOND		
	Documentation of JANE FELD		
T-6 [REDACTED] b2 b7D	Documentation of DAVID WEINSTEIN		

AL 100-13260

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/Or Description of Information</u>	<u>Agent To Whom Furnished</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
T-7 [REDACTED]	Documentation of JACK ANDREWS		
T-8 [REDACTED]	Documentation of EDWIN WAGNER		
T-9 [REDACTED]	Documentation of NATE ZEPPELLO		
T-10 [REDACTED]	Documentation of EMERY PESKO		
T-11 [REDACTED]	Documentation of JACK APTER		
T-11 [REDACTED]	Documentation of JACK APTER		
T-11 [REDACTED]	Sobell Film Showing 1/57		[REDACTED]
T-11 [REDACTED]	Invitation to picnic supper, 6/8/57	ROBERT S. REA	Instant Report
T-11 [REDACTED]	Funds collected for MORTON SOBELL 6/8/57	ROBERT S. REA	Instant Report
T-11 [REDACTED]	Literature distributed 6/8/57	ROBERT S. REA	Instant Report
T-11 [REDACTED]	Re Sale of Book "Was Justice Done?"	ROBERT S. REA	Instant Report
T-12 [REDACTED] (By Request)	Documentation of HARROP FREEMAN		

AL 100-13260

Careful consideration has been given to the use of T symbols utilized in this report and they were used only where absolutely necessary.

The interview used to document HANS HANDOV was conducted in July, 1951, by SA JOHN D. MAHONEY and SA KIRBY A. VOSBURGH.

Physical surveillance used to document HANS HANDOV on August 3, 1950, was conducted by SA KIRBY A. VOSBURGH and SA FRANK SANDERS.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Copies of this report are being furnished for the information of listed offices inasmuch as the names of individuals signing the "Appeal to the President" reside in their respective divisions.

LEADS

THE ALBANY DIVISION:

At Syracuse, New York:

Will follow and report activities of the Syracuse Sobell Committee and all activities in conjunction with the National Committee to Secure Justice for MORTON SOBELL.

REFERENCES:

Albany report of SA ROBERT S. REA dated 1/18/57.
Albany airtel to Director dated 1/28/57.
Albany airtel to Director dated 6/12/57.
Bureau letter to Albany dated 6/17/57.
Albany letter to Bureau dated 6/25/57.

Office Memorandum •

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: May 3, 1957

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "THE TIME OF THE ATOM SPIES"
PROPOSED BOOK BY JIM BISHOP

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mason _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

By memo from M. A. Jones to Mr. Nichols dated 4-15-57 the requests made by Mr. Bishop of the Bureau for information concerning his proposed book on the Julius Rosenberg case were set forth. Recommendation number 3 in rememo was that the supervisors of the Domestic Intelligence Division, familiar with the principals in the Rosenberg espionage network who were brought to trial, prepare a memo as to their recollection concerning personal habits and other items very probably not reflected in Bureau files. Recommendation number 4 was that the supervisor of the Domestic Intelligence Division familiar with Yakovlev case prepare a memo setting forth background information on Yakovlev with a summary highlighting his activities in the United States. Recommendation number 5 was that the supervisors at the Seat of Government who participated in the arrests and interrogations of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and David Greenglass prepare a composite memorandum as to their recollection refreshed by a review of Bureau files in order to get a running story of the apprehensions. The supervisors in Domestic Intelligence Division who participated in the Field investigation in New York of the Rosenberg and Sobell cases are R. I. Shroder, J.W. Lewis and J.P. Lee.

ACTION:

There are attached 3 memoranda setting forth: (1) the personal recollections of the above supervisors relating to the personal habits of the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell; (2) background information and a summary of Yakovlev's activities in the United States; (3) A composite memorandum as to the recollection of the Domestic Intelligence Division supervisors of the apprehensions of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and David Greenglass.

Enclosures

JPL:jdb jlb ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 (5) HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

cc - Belmont
 Branigan
 Nichols
 Lee

RECORDED - 96
 INDEXED - 96

65-58236-2320

6 ENCLOSURE

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COPY FILED IN 65-58236-2320

Belmont
Wigan
Hols
Lee

I JULIUS ROSENBERG

Julius Rosenberg was born May 18, 1918, at New York City, the son of Sophie and Harry Rosenberg, Jewish immigrants both of whom were born in Russia. He attended public grammar school, high school and the College of the City of New York (a free college operated by New York City). He was employed by the United States Signal Corps as an inspector from 1940 to 1945 when he was dismissed due to Communist Party membership. He then engaged in several business enterprises and operated Pitt Machine Products, a machine shop, for several years prior to his arrest.

His reputation among his associates was that he was liberal and pre-Soviet. However, most of his casual associates did not suspect him of espionage. During the period of 1932 to 1935 Ethel Greenglass and her brothers, David and Bernard, occupied an apartment above that of her parents since there was insufficient room in the parental apartment. Julius Rosenberg would visit Ethel at this apartment without permission from her parents inasmuch as the parents disliked him intensely and forbade him to visit their daughter. During this time, Julius and Ethel became violent communists and nothing was more important to them than the communist cause. (Interview of Samuel Greenglass, half brother of Ethel & David 65-58236, ser. 493)

During this time, Julius and Ethel tried to convert David to communism but he resisted. Finally, Julius bought David a chemistry set, after which the two became more friendly and Julius was able to exert more influence upon David.

(65-58236, ser. 493)

Rosenberg never was a financial success in the operation of his machine shop due mainly to the fact that his work was not accurate and his shop was sloppy and not operated in a businesslike fashion. (65-58236, ser. 503, pgs. 35, 56 & 84)

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Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
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Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

JPL:jdb
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Original for Mr. Nichols.

NOTE: Cover memo Branigan to Belmont re "The Time of the Atom Spies," Proposed Book by Jim Bishop was prepared by JPL:jdb 5-3-57.

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ENCLOSURE

Julius Rosenberg

ETHEL ROSENBERG

Ethel Rosenberg was born September 28, 1915, at New York City. She attended public grammar school and high school and upon graduation in 1931 she worked for various industrial establishments in New York City. In 1940 she worked for four months as a temporary clerk with the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. She participated in Little Theater groups and fancied herself to be possessed of a good voice. She appeared as an entertainer at various rallies and, according to one version, met her husband, Julius, when she appeared as an entertainer at a National Maritime Union rally.

She married Rosenberg on June 18, 1939, and they had two sons, Michael Allen born March 10, 1943, and Robert Harry born May 14, 1947. The eldest son, Michael, was raised according to the theory that he should never be disciplined, punished or told no. This caused problems following the birth of the second son, Robert, inasmuch as Michael would hit the younger child which placed the parents in a dilemma since the older boy had never been disciplined and according to their theory to do so would break his spirit. However, without discipline, it was obvious that Michael would injure the younger child. At the time of her arrest, Ethel and Michael were visiting a psychiatrist jointly in an effort to solve the emotional problems of the boy. (65-58236, ser. 503, page 76.)

The undisciplined nature of the Rosenberg children played a part in the FBI investigation to locate the photographer who took the passport photographs of the Rosenberg family. The photographer recognized the photographs of the Rosenbergs and then recalled the incident of their visit vividly because he stated the children acted in a destructive manner in his shop and were not stopped by their parents. When the interviewing Agents heard this they knew they had located the photographer.

Julius Rosenberg

Ethel Rosenberg has been described as the dominating personality of the marriage and acquaintances say she dominated and influenced her husband among communist lines. She also spoke at street corner gatherings in favor of communism and Russia. (Interview of Morris Buchwall 65-58236, ser. 488; interview of Barney Zirkel 65-58236, ser. 503, MORTON SOBELL pg. 28)

Morton Sobell was born in New York City on April 11, 1917, and attended public grammar school, high school and College of the City of New York from which he graduated in 1938 with a Bachelor of Electrical Engineering degree.

Sobell was a competent engineer but his personality was such that he had very few friends. He was opinionated, overbearing, dirty in personal habits and generally disliked by the majority of his acquaintances. Sobell was convinced that since he possessed a good scientific mind that automatically made him an authority on all topics. As an example, when Sobell was arrested he inquired of FBI Agents if he was being charged with atomic espionage. When informed that he was not being specifically charged with atomic espionage he stated that he could not be sentenced to death. He was told that the Espionage Act of 1917 under which he had been arrested carried a death penalty. Sobell contradicted the FBI Agents and insisted he was not subject to the death penalty unless he was charged with atomic espionage. Sobell refused to believe differently despite the statements of the FBI Agents and the statement of Assistant United States Attorney Myles Lane.

When Sobell was in custody at Laredo, Texas, he was questioned by FBI Agents who arrested him on several occasions. He refused to discuss anything pertaining to his espionage activities but would talk about inconsequential details. He was finally asked why he came from his cell to the

Julius Rosenberg

interrogation room if he did not intend to discuss pertinent matters. In response, Sobell pointed to the fan on the ceiling and said his cell had no such equipment. The temperature was approximately 110 degrees.

It was not until after the execution of the Rosenbergs that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case turned its attention to Sobell at which time in August, 1953, it was discovered that Sobell had never explained his flight to Mexico, the use of aliases in Mexico and had never publicly denied his guilt. The Committee then decided to paint a portrait of Sobell as a family man with a loyal wife battling for his freedom every day. Since that time, the Committee has used Helen Sobell as a paid speaker and she relates her "conversations" with Sobell and reads the letters Sobell allegedly writes to her. Through this medium, explanations of the three above items have been made.

Sobell's lack of friends is illustrated by the motion for a reduction of sentence filed United States District Court, Southern District of New York, in January, 1953. This motion summarized Sobell's scientific career in glowing terms but pointed out his associations were so affected by the "atom spy" aura of the trial they failed to respond to inquiries for letters in his behalf. The only letters accompanying this motion testifying to Sobell's good character were written by his wife and his mother.

(101-2483, ser. 1055X encl.)

**RE: ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, with aliases
Anatoly Antonovich Yakovlev, (original and 3)
Anatole Yakovleff, Anatol Yakovlev,
"John," "Kolya," - FUGITIVE**

Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev was born on May 31, 1911, at Borisoglevsk, U.S.S.R. From 1936 to 1941 he was a student at the Engineering and Economic Institute in Moscow, Russia. He entered the United States at San Pedro, California, on February 4, 1941, at which time he gave his destination as the Soviet Consulate, New York City. He was accompanied by his wife, Anastasia Ivanova Yakoleva, who was also a former student at the Engineering and Economic Institute in Moscow. From February, 1941, until December 27, 1946, Yakovlev was assigned as a clerk and as Vice-Consul at the Soviet Consulate, 7 East 61st Street, New York City. For a period of time after his arrival in the United States his wife was employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation as a translator. The Yakovlevs left the United States in December, 1946, destined for Paris, France, Yakovlev's new place of assignment.

In May, 1946, Yakovlev left the United States for Moscow on a special mission for Andrei Gromyko, the then Soviet Ambassador to the United States. He returned to the United States from Moscow on July 26, 1946, at which time he advised the immigration authorities that he was the Assistant Consul General of the Soviet Consulate in New York City. An official notice of Yakovlev's position to the State Department reflected that his title was that of Vice-Consul.

Subsequent to Yakovlev's departure from the United States, Harry Gold, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, on June 2, 1950, identified Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev as his Soviet espionage superior whom he knew as "John." According to Gold, "John" received espionage information which Gold obtained from Dr. Emil Klaus Fuchs.

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Yakovlev's career in the United States can probably best be described as uneventful from the standpoint of outward appearances, yet successful from the standpoint of the completion of an espionage assignment. He had a boyish appearance and was known to be an extremely conscientious employee, who spent the greater portion of his time working at the Soviet Consulate. Investigation subsequent to his identification by Harry Gold disclosed that Yakovlev had numerous contacts in the course of his official duties, and

WAA:cn Original for Mr. Nichols
(6) Memo Branigan to Belmont RE: "The Time Of The
Adm Spies" Proposed Book by Jim Bishop, prepared by
JPL:gdb 5-3-57

Tic: Belmont Tic: Branigan
Tic: Nichols

Tolson _____
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Gandy _____
Mail Room _____

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DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 Jut-Atk

65-58236-2320

RE: ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV, with aliases

that in his official capacity he handled a variety of matters ranging from the care of Soviet seamen who had deserted in the United States; requests for Soviet passports and the like, to matters of a more involved political nature that would normally be handled by an experienced official of a foreign government. It later became known that Yakovlev utilized his position for the purpose of attempting to obtain information for the Soviet Union from persons connected with United States industry. It was also learned that while Yakovlev held a clerical position at the Soviet Consulate, he was treated as a superior by many employees of higher rank and apparently exercised wide latitude in his movements and activities. It also became known that Yakovlev had certain privileges not normally granted to Soviet officials in the category in which he was assigned and that one privilege of particular note was the fact that he was assigned an automobile for his personal use.

On August 17, 1950, Yakovlev was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York for violation of the espionage statutes of the United States, and a Bench Warrant was issued for his arrest on August 23, 1950. On January 31, 1951, a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York handed down a superseding indictment charging Yakovlev, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell and David Greenglass with conspiracy to commit espionage between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1951. The trial of the defendants named in the superseding indictment opened in New York in the Federal District Court at which time a motion by the Government was made to sever Yakovlev from the trial in view of the fact that he was not in the United States. A motion was granted and the indictment against Yakovlev is presently outstanding.

cc - Belmont
Branigan
Nichols
Lee

III JULIUS ROSENBERG

Rosenberg was arrested July 17, 1950, in his apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, at 7:42 p.m. This apartment included a foyer, living-dining area, kitchen and bedroom. Originally, seven FBI Agents entered the apartment and five additional Agents were dispatched to expedite in the search since the apartment contained voluminous material. The kitchen, for example, had one wall covered from floor to ceiling with orange crates stacked one on top of the other to be used as shelves. A closet located opposite the bathroom in a hallway leading from the living room to the bedroom was a veritable "Fibber McGee's" closet which required the attention of two Agents for approximately two hours to complete the search.

Rosenberg's reaction to his arrest was one of complete silence. He refused to answer questions or to discuss anything with the arresting Agents. Ethel Rosenberg made some typical, childish comments demanding a warrant and the right to call a lawyer. The children were completely obstreperous, asking Agents questions such as, "Are you going to hang my Daddy?" The older boy kept quizzing his father about what the Agents were doing and both children referred to their parents by their first names. The children impeded the search by interfering with the Agents, and Mrs. Rosenberg and the children were escorted by two of the Agents to her mother's house. The search of the apartment was completed at 9:17 p.m.

ETHEL ROSENBERG

Ethel Rosenberg was arrested on the street in front of the Federal Courthouse, New York City, on August 11, 1950, following an appearance before the Federal Grand Jury. She refused to make any statements and was immediately fingerprinted and arraigned, and her bail was set at \$100,000.

JPL:jdb
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Original for Mr. Nichols.

NOTE: Memo Branigan to Belmont re "The Time of the Atom Spies," Proposed Book by Jim Bishop was prepared by JPL:jdb 5-3-57 in connection this mail.

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Julius Rosenberg

DAVID GREENGLASS

David Greenglass was interviewed in his apartment at 265 Livingston Street, New York City, June 15, 1950. When FBI Agents entered the apartment, Greenglass was preparing the formula for his infant son inasmuch as his wife was in the hospital and he was operating the home. Greenglass was friendly and affable and, after preliminary questioning, executed written permission for a search of his apartment. Later, he agreed to accompany FBI Agents to their office where the questioning continued. Following additional questioning, Greenglass admitted his espionage activities.

Greenglass, during this questioning, was agreeable to talk with the Agents and did not refuse to discuss the pertinent questions with them. He gave the appearance of enjoying this verbal jousting yet was aware that he would eventually reveal his part in the case. When Greenglass admitted that he was the man contacted by Gold, he then told of the parts played by his wife, Ruth, and the Rosenbergs. Naturally, he could not reveal every detail of his espionage activities for the past six years at that time. However, he did make the vital admission and furnished a general over-all picture of the conspiracy. During later interviews, he was questioned more specifically about every minute detail of his espionage activities. He and his wife cooperated to the fullest extent.

Greenglass had been warned by Rosenberg and by the public announcement of the arrests of Fuchs and Gold that eventually he, too, would be questioned. This waiting built up in Greenglass a pressure so that by the time he was interrogated by the FBI Agents he was emotionally adjusted to revealing his part in the espionage network. Rosenberg had given him the opportunity and the money to leave the United States but he chose not to do so and probably conditioned himself to eventual revelation of his activities.

Julius Rosenberg

Greenglass had a prodigious appetite and loved to eat. Prior to leaving his apartment to accompany the FBI Agents to their office, his departure was delayed until he had consumed the Hungarian goulash he had prepared for his lunch. It is also of interest that photographs of Greenglass taken in 1950 were displayed to Harry Gold but Gold could not make a positive identification, stating that the man he contacted appeared to be considerably thinner. It was not until Gold was shown a photograph of Greenglass taken in 1944 that he was able to make a positive identification. At the time of the arrest of Greenglass, the reason for Gold's hesitancy became obvious when it was determined that Greenglass had gained twenty-five pounds between the time he was discharged from the army and his arrest. Greenglass' fellow soldiers recalled that he received food packages of salami and other kosher delicacies from his family in New York. The Agents who interrogated Greenglass stated that he ate with gusto the food which was brought into him during the time of his interrogation and the fact that he was being interrogated concerning his espionage activities did not affect his appetite.

Greenglass also had a sense of humor. This was illustrated when he informed the Agents that at the time they searched his apartment on June 15, 1950, \$4,000 in cash which had been given to him by Rosenberg was concealed in the chimney of his apartment. The Agents were puzzled because they recalled having searched that chimney. The Agents immediately contacted Greenglass' brother-in-law, Louis Abel, who had been given the money by Greenglass who told them that he had the money in his possession on June 15. When Greenglass was again interviewed, he admitted that he had told this story to the Agents as a joke.

Julius Rosenberg

Greenglass also turned over to the Agents on June 15 a foot locker containing every letter which Greenglass had written to his wife and which she had written to him during the two and one-half years they were separated while he was in the service. These letters were written on a daily basis and totaled over 2,000 letters.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 26, 1957

FROM : W. A. Branigan

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/lem
ON 10/1/86~~SECRET~~SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al.
ESPIONAGE - RClassified by 155
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Tolson	_____
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Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
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Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
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Gandy	_____

Attached are six memoranda prepared by Crime Records concerning individuals involved in the instant investigation which have been prepared in connection with the proposed book by James Bishop entitled "The Time of the Atom Spies." Mr. Nichols requested these memoranda be cleared with Division 5.

In reviewing these memoranda the following observations are noted:

1. The memorandum concerning Yakovlev on page 2, paragraph 2, states "investigation subsequent to his identification by Harry Gold disclosed...." It is suggested the phrase subsequent to his identification be deleted as it gives the impression we never heard of Yakovlev until Gold identified him. This is not correct as we were aware of certain of Yakovlev's activities while he was in the U. S.
2. The memorandum on Ethel Rosenberg on page 2, paragraph 4, contains information relating to conversations between Ethel Rosenberg and her mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass. This information was furnished in confidence to the Bureau by Mrs. Greenglass and it was not believed it should be released for publication.
3. The memorandum on Julius Rosenberg on pages 2 and 3 sets forth a conversation between Julius Rosenberg and his two sons while Julius was in the deathhouse. This information was furnished to the Bureau by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] it is believed such information obtained in confidence should not be made public.

ACTION:

It is believed the above changes should be made in these memoranda.

Enclosure

JPL:lmc

37 SEP 9 1957

Ticklers: Mr. Belmont Mr. Malmfeldt
Mr. Branigan Mr. Lee
Mr. Nichols

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Julius Rosenberg

At the time of his arrest Rosenberg was operating the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., a general machine shop manufacturing all types of parts for various manufacturing concerns.

Julius Rosenberg married Ethel Greenglass June 18, 1939, New York City. The Rosenbergs' lived in the lower East Side of Manhattan most of their lives. As far back as 1944 the Rosenbergs' resided in an apartment house at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, their residence at the time of their apprehension. Previously, Julius was known to have resided at 111 South Third Street, Brooklyn, New York.

During his youth, Rosenberg was quite religious until at the age of sixteen he became imbued with Communist Party doctrines and became an atheist. It was approximately this time that he met Ethel Greenglass. During his attendance at the City College of New York, he was affiliated with the Young Communist League (YCL). While not a leader of the YCL, he was a believer in all the principles of communism.

Rosenberg gave the impression that he believed he was brilliant both as an engineer and as an espionage agent. He indicated that he considered himself a martyr to "the cause" and had resolved that he would not reveal his associates in espionage. He relied on the advent of a "Sovietized America" to free him.

Rosenberg's attitude toward his apprehension was a completely negative one. At the time of his arrest he was completely uncooperative, refused to make any statement or to execute any receipts for property located in the search of his premises and denied any knowledge of the Greenglass story.

He showed no emotion during his subsequent trial, but sat slumped in his chair. Again, when the jury returned its verdict and when he was sentenced to death, Rosenberg showed no emotion whatsoever.

Upon receipt of the news that President Eisenhower had refused clemency in his case, for the first time, Julius Rosenberg became visibly shaken and was on the verge of tears.

~~During one visit with his two young sons prior to his execution, the conversation indicated that Julius Rosenberg had told his children that the Rosenbergs were "framed by David and Ruth Greenglass." Michael, the older son, asked "How~~

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Julius Rosenberg

is it that they are believed and not you?" Later on in the conversation Michael said to his father, "You say that the G-men are crooked." Michael then pointed to a guard and asked his father if he was a G-man. Julius replied "No--and not all G-men are crooked, but they were sold a bill of goods by Dave and Ruth." Robert, the younger son, then said "Mamma is a Greenglass, and how is it that her people are against her?"

Although Rosenberg engaged in several business enterprises for several years prior to his arrest, he never was a financial success mainly because his work was not accurate and his shop was sloppy and not operated in a businesslike fashion. He had a reputation among his associates of being liberal and pro-Soviet. However, most of his casual associates did not suspect him of espionage.

Rosenberg was arrested July 17, 1950, in his apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, at 7:42 p.m. This apartment included a foyer, living-dining area, kitchen and bedroom. Originally, seven FBI Agents entered the apartment and five additional Agents were dispatched to expedite the search since the apartment contained voluminous material. The kitchen, for example, had one wall covered from floor to ceiling with orange crates stacked one on top of the other to be used as shelves. A closet located opposite the bathroom in a hallway leading from the living room to the bedroom was a veritable "Fibber McGee's" closet which required the attention of two Agents for approximately two hours to complete the search.

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DAVID GREENGLASS

David Greenglass, the son of Barnett and Tessie Greenglass, was born in New York City on March 3, 1922. He attended Public School No. 4 and Haaren High School in New York City, graduating from the latter in 1940. From February to June, 1940, he attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, studying mechanical engineering, but did not graduate. During the terms ending June 14, 1948, and October 14, 1948, Greenglass studied mechanical design. (65-59028-235)

From June, 1940, to October, 1941, he was employed by Freeman Brothers, 733 Broadway, New York City. He was then employed by Peerless Labs, 467-10th Avenue in New York City, from October, 1941, until March, 1943. After serving in the U.S. Army from April, 1943, until February, 1946, Greenglass went to work for the Pitt Machine Products Company where he was employed from April, 1946, to August, 1949. On September 9, 1949, Greenglass was hired in his usual trade as a machinist by the Arma Engineering Company in New York City.

On November 29, 1942, David Greenglass married Ruth Prints Greenglass in New York City. His wife was born in New York City on May 1, 1923. Two children were born of this union, and Greenglass, a devoted father, was planning to adopt a two-year-old niece at the time of his arrest. (65-59028-235, 368)

David Greenglass was inducted into the U.S. Army on April 8, 1943, and entered on active duty at Fort Dix, New Jersey, on April 12, 1943. After training at the Army Service Forces Training Command, Mississippi Ordnance Plant, Flora, Mississippi, Greenglass was transferred in July, 1944, to the First Provisional Special Engineering Detachment Unit, Manhattan Engineering District, at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, arriving there on July 27, 1944. He had been selected for assignment to the Manhattan Engineering District at Oak Ridge to replace another soldier originally scheduled to make this transfer but who was AWOL at the time.

(65-59028-235, 304)

On August 2, 1944, Greenglass departed from Oak Ridge and joined the Second Provisional Special Engineer Detachment Unit on August 5, 1944, at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Following his tour of duty at Los Alamos, Greenglass, T-4, was sent to the Separation Center at Fort Bliss, Texas, where he received an Honorable Discharge on February 29, 1946.

(65-59028-235)

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During his service in the U.S. Army, David Greenglass received efficiency ratings of excellent. He saw no foreign service and was awarded the Good Conduct Medal, World War II Victory Medal and the American Theater Service Ribbon. (65-59028-235)

Fellow employees of Greenglass at Los Alamos regarded him as a liberal, social minded, loud mouth. They desired to have him transferred to another group mostly for personal reasons such as his inability to get along with fellow employees, his obnoxious manner and their personal dislike for him. In arguments inside the shop, Greenglass invariably took the side of Communism. He was described as always curious regarding all phases of development at Los Alamos. (65-59028-220, Page 4; 253)

From 1922 to 1941, Greenglass resided at 64 Sheriff Street in New York City, the home of his parents. After leaving his parents' home, Greenglass resided at 266 Stanton Street in New York City until entering the U.S. Army in 1943. After military service, Greenglass brought his family to live at 265 Rivington Street in New York City.

It is not believed that Greenglass derived any personal feeling of relief by his confession because his crime had not weighed on his conscience. He had rationalized his acts of espionage as being just and proper because he felt that the United States was withholding information from the Soviet Union to which he believed Russia was entitled. Greenglass always looked to his sister, Ethel, and his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, for political advice. He also professed to be an optimist. (65-59028-332, 368)

From the outset of the investigation, Greenglass exhibited a friendly, easy going, self assured manner. He was extremely garrulous and expounded at great length on inconsequential matters. He was sometimes impatient and sarcastic, but usually was able to control his emotions. Greenglass appeared both courageous and honest. He was loyal to his family and friends and was generous to the point of improvidence. Having a sense of humor and enjoying a joke, he took pleasure in attempting to startle others by his unexpected knowledge of facts and situations. He dressed in a sloppy manner and in rather poor taste, possibly because of color blindness. He did not like to shave regularly and had his hair cut infrequently.

Greenglass, who was a moderate cigarette smoker who did not care for alcoholic beverages, was extremely fond of food and tended toward obesity. He was further determined to enjoy movies, chess, conversation, tampering with gadgets, and to be better informed than his

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scholastic achievements would seem to indicate. Most of his reading was directed toward popular mechanics and scientific magazines. (65-59028-368)

After his confession, Greenglass appeared to derive considerable satisfaction from the attention and publicity he received in the preparation for the trial of the conspirators against whom he testified, and he seemed to be satisfied with his 15-year sentence.

Greenglass claimed in 1951 to be experiencing "intolerable" conditions in his imprisonment at Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary where he was sentenced for 15 years. He complained that his fellow prisoners refused to talk to him, spit in his food, and made life generally miserable. In order to make his isolation complete, the prisoners allegedly forbade Harry Gold to speak to him, and the latter reportedly complied. (65-59028-380)

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HARRY GOLD

Harry Gold, also known as Henrich Gold, Harry Golodnitsky, was born in Bern, Switzerland, on December 12, 1910, the son of Sam and Celia Gold. His parents were both born in Russia, and his father had been in Switzerland for about eight or nine years following the occupation of cabinetmaker. His parents immigrated to the United States in 1914, at which time the family name was Golodnitsky. On arriving on July 13, 1914, at Ellis Island, on board the SS Lapland, they found that the family name had been spelled in different ways, which delayed them for a short period in getting into the United States. One of the Immigration officers suggested to Sam Gold that he change his name to Gold.

The Gold family went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where they resided with a relative for a short period of time. In the late summer of 1914, they went to Chicago, Illinois, where they stayed with a friend for approximately nine or ten months while Sam Gold worked in the stockyards and coalyards. Upon leaving Chicago, Sam Gold went to Norfolk, Virginia, in order to get employment in a shipyard there, while Celia Gold and her son, Harry, went to Philadelphia to live with her brother. They were joined shortly thereafter by Sam Gold. This was in the year 1915. (65-57449-185, page 5)

Sam Gold was naturalized on June 8, 1922, in Philadelphia, and his sons, Harry and Yosef (Joseph), born February 10, 1917, in Philadelphia, both obtained derivative citizenship. The family was then living at 2623 South Phillip Street in Philadelphia.

Harry Gold, then residing at 2647 South Phillip Street in Philadelphia, entered kindergarten of the Sharswood Elementary School in October, 1916, and was graduated from public school in February, 1929. A very good student, he graduated in the upper quarter of his class. At South Philadelphia High School for Boys, Gold was a member of the Latin Club and the Science Club. (65-57449-185, page 14)

In the fall of 1930, Gold enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania and withdrew in March, 1932. In February, 1932, he entered Night School at Drexel Institute of Technology in Philadelphia and was graduated in June, 1936, with a diploma in Chemical Engineering. The Night School did not award degrees, and consequently Gold received only a diploma.

ENCLOSURE

As a result of being granted a scholarship for his outstanding scholastic record, Gold returned to Drexel Night School in September, 1936, to do postgraduate work.

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In 1938, Gold received a leave of absence from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company to attend Xavier University in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree summa cum laude in 1940.

During the period from October, 1943, to January, 1945, Gold enrolled in several chemistry and glassware courses at St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia.

Gold was employed intermittently in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company and related companies (Pennsylvania Alcohol and Chemical Corporation, Siboney Distilling Company) in Philadelphia from January, 1929, until February, 1946. During part of 1932, he was employed as a chemist by the Holbrook Manufacturing Company in Jersey City, New Jersey, after his layoff at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, and while attending Xavier University, Gold was employed at the Moormeir Dairy Company in Cincinnati, Ohio.

In May, 1946, Gold was hired as Chief Chemist at the laboratory of A. Brothman Associates, Consulting Engineers, at Elmhurst, Long Island, where he remained until the first part of June, 1948. Among his reasons for leaving was the fact that his mother had died in Philadelphia the previous September and his aged father and brother, Joseph, were left alone in the family home. Also he had received no salary from Brothman for almost a year prior to his leaving. (65-57449-185, page 76)

From September, 1948, until the time of his arrest, Harry Gold was employed at the Heart Station and Laboratory of the Philadelphia General Hospital. He received an appointment as Senior Biochemist in September, 1948, and was promoted in August, 1949, to Chief Research Chemist. At the hospital, Gold was regarded as an excellent worker, pleasant and the type person who would do a favor for anyone at the Heart Station. Gold did not engage in discussions relating to politics or world affairs and never confided in anyone regarding personal problems. (65-57449-185, pgs 41-42)

During grammar school, Harry Gold resided at 2649 South Phillip Street and at different addresses in the 2600 block of South Phillip Street during high school and up to about 1931. From 1931 to 1938, he resided at 2540 South Phillip Street. He then resided at 5032 Boudinot Street in Philadelphia until 1944, when he moved to 6823 Kindred Street in Philadelphia, where he was residing with his father and brother at the time of his arrest.

While employed by the Holbrook Manufacturing Company, Gold resided in Jersey City, New Jersey.

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In October, 1940, Harry Gold registered with a Draft Board in Philadelphia. When he reported for induction and was afforded a medical examination in April, 1942, he was classified 4-F as unfit for military duty as a result of hypertension, cardio vascular.

When Harry Gold, who has never married, went to work for A. Brothman Associates, he frequently spoke of his alleged wife, a former model, and his twin children, Essie and David. Later when requested information for a withholding statement, Gold denied having any family.

Also, Gold claimed his brother was a paratrooper and had been killed in the Pacific. His brother Joseph, who served in the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army as a switchboard operator from August, 1942, to January, 1946, was very much alive in Philadelphia. To his credit, Joseph participated in battles and campaigns in New Guinea, South Philippines and Luzon. He attained the rate of T-5 and received an Honorable Discharge on January 17, 1946.

At the time of his arrest, Gold was 5' 6" tall and weighed 163 pounds. He has hazel eyes; brown, wavy hair; medium complexion; heavy build and a round full face with protruding eyes.

After extensive and intensive investigation which developed information indicating that Harry Gold was very probably the United States contact of Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, he was contacted by FBI Agents on May 15, 1950, and requested to voluntarily accompany them to the Philadelphia FBI Office for an interview. Gold was agreeable to this, and the initial interview lasted about three and one-half hours. Most of the questions were purposely about Gold's association with Abraham Brothman, and it was apparent initially that Gold was under the impression that the Agents were more desirous of information about Brothman than they were about Gold.

Toward the end of the first interview, Gold was asked if he had ever been interested in a process on thermal diffusion of gases, to which Gold answered, "That is my baby, that is my dream." He stated that he had written a dissertation on thermal diffusion.

When Gold was shown a photograph of Fuchs, he stated, "That is a very unusual picture--that is that English spy." He said that he had never met Fuchs and merely recognized his pictures from newspapers.

FBI Agents were unable to talk with Gold again until May 19, 1950, at which time he was questioned very thoroughly regarding his possible association with Fuchs. Gold was questioned concerning possible trips he had

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made and was asked point-blank if he had ever been to Boston, Buffalo or Santa Fe and was asked other questions of a similar nature. During this interview, handwriting and handprinting specimens were taken, and inasmuch as Gold was a chemist, many of the specimens dictated to him were from a chemical journal.

Gold's suspicious association with Jacob Golos, a known Soviet agent, was pointed out to Gold, and his weak explanation given to Agents at the time of an interview in 1947 was called to his attention. The Agents felt that this was one of the strongest points they could use in questioning him about his association with another Soviet agent, Klaus Fuchs.

Gold was questioned in detail relative to his reasons for using the name Frank Kessler upon occasion when meeting associates of Brothman in New York. Gold said that the reason he used this alias was so that his superior at the Pennsylvania Sugar Company in Philadelphia would not be aware of the fact that Gold was contacting other chemical organizations. It was pointed out to Gold that this constituted a great discrepancy between his fear that his supervisor might find out that he was in New York and the statements by Gold that he worked on certain processes for Brothman in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, literally under the nose of his supervisor. Gold's explanation for this was very weak, and he admitted that he realized that he was taking great chances by doing this work for Brothman in the laboratories of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company.

At the conclusion of the interview on that date, arrangements were made to talk with Gold the following day; but when he finally came to the office after work, he stated that he was too tired to talk with the Agents, and therefore arrangements were made to see him the following afternoon. On May 19, 1950, the Agents stated that they would like his permission to conduct a search of his home but wanted to do such at a time when it would not prove embarrassing to Gold, because of the fact that his brother and father were living with him.

On May 21, 1950, Gold was questioned at the Philadelphia Office, at which time he consented to have motion pictures taken of him, as well as several still shots. It was at this interview that the Agents suggested to Gold that he should consider his father and brother in this matter.

The following day, May 22, 1950, two Special Agents of the FBI appeared at Gold's house, 6823 Kindred Street, at approximately 8:30 a.m., at which time Gold signed a waiver allowing the Agents to commence a search of his house.

The search started in the bedroom occupied by Harry Gold, which had considerable papers, books, chemical journals, and a vast amount of personal papers and effects. The first item which appeared to worry Gold was a letter from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company to Gold, stating that a loan of \$500.00 which had been made to Gold on February 9, 1945, had been repaid by Gold. Gold at first stated that he might have borrowed the money when he was considering starting a laboratory and then quickly changed his story and said that he probably was just in need of money.

The next item which worried Gold was a Pennsylvania Railroad timetable for travel to Washington, Philadelphia, New England and Montreal, effective July 29, 1945. His explanation for possessing this was that he might have used it in connection with trips from New York City to Peekskill, New York, where Brothman maintained a summer home.

Another and most important item located was a Chamber of Commerce map of the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico. This was located behind some books in a bookcase. Gold was shown this and told "You forgot you had this, didn't you, Harry," to which Gold replied, "My God, where did that come from?" He then said, "I don't know how that thing got in there." The Agents quickly told Gold that the whole thing was through; that the "jig was up" and suggested that he explain the whole matter. Gold was obviously very shaken and said that he would like to have a few minutes to think. After about one minute and at 10:15 a.m., Gold stated, "I am the man to whom Klaus Fuchs gave his information." The Agents then requested Gold to voluntarily accompany them to the Philadelphia Office to talk over the whole matter.

At the time, Fuchs was being interviewed by FBI Agents in London. On May 20, 1950, Fuchs was shown still photographs of Gold, and he could not identify them, though he stated he could not reject them. On May 22, 1950, Fuchs reviewed three repeat showings of moving pictures of Gold, after which he stated that Gold was very likely his contact in the United States. This information was received by cable at 11:08 a.m. on May 22, 1950, while Gold had first admitted his espionage activity at approximately 10:15 a.m. the same day.

After his confession, Gold admitted that after the first interview he did not think the Agents were actually questioning him concerning Klaus Fuchs,

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although he considered it briefly but later dismissed it from his mind and thought it was merely a rehash of his association with Brothman and Golos.

Gold said that at the second interview, he realized that he "was caught." He said that when he was asked if he had ever been to Buffalo, it shook him very much inasmuch as it opened up a series of meetings he had in the upstate area of New York, which was unrelated to Brothman, Fuchs or Golos.

Gold said that the Agents' persistent questioning concerning vacations he took from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company had him very worried because he recalled that he had taken a split vacation during the year of 1945 and had gone to Santa Fe, New Mexico, on each occasion.

Gold admitted that the questioning of him concerning his association with Fuchs definitely worried him.

During the evening of May 22, 1950, after Gold confessed, his brother, Joseph Gold, came to the office, at which time Gold informed Joseph of his espionage activities. Harry told Joseph that the previous Friday he realized that the Agents "had him" and that from then on he was stalling for time in order to try to figure out some way that he could keep from embarrassing his family. Gold told Joseph that he had considered very briefly the idea of running away, but then he knew that if he were not caught his father and brother would have to face questioning about something of which they had no knowledge.

Gold advised the Agents that several years ago he had gone completely through his bedroom to throw away any incriminating material he might have. He said that he remembered once starting to destroy the map of the City of Santa Fe, but could not exactly recall whether he had actually destroyed it or not. Gold said that when he cleaned out his room last, he threw away various timetables of trains servicing the Buffalo-Rochester-Syracuse area. Gold said that he was shaken when confronted with the evidence of the \$500.00 loan because he had made that loan in order to finance his espionage activity. The timetable to the Boston area, he said, was used in connection with his trips to Boston. He said that when confronted with the Santa Fe folder, he knew there was nothing he could do.

Several days after Gold was in the Philadelphia County Prison, he made mention of the radio comedian, Fibber McGee, and said, "Old Fibber and I have something in common -- neither one of us ever got to clean out that closet." (pages 86-91 of 65-57449-185)

ANATOLI ANTONOVICH YAKOVLEV,
with aliases **Anatoly Antonovich Iakovlev,**
Anatole Yakovleff, Anatol Yakoulev,
"John," "Kolya"

Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev was born on May 31, 1911, at Borisoglevsk, U.S.S.R. From 1936 to 1941 he was a student at the Engineering and Economic Institute in Moscow, Russia. He entered the United States at San Pedro, California, on February 4, 1941, at which time he gave his destination as the Soviet Consulate, New York City. He was accompanied by his wife, Anastacia Ivanova Yakoleva, who was also a former student at the Engineering and Economic Institute in Moscow. From February, 1941, until December 27, 1946, Yakovlev was assigned as a clerk and as Vice-Consul at the Soviet Consulate, 7 East 61st Street, New York City. For a period of time after his arrival in the United States his wife was employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation as a translator. The Yakovlevs left the United States in December, 1946, destined for Paris, France, Yakovlev's new place of assignment.

In May, 1946, Yakovlev left the United States for Moscow on a special mission for Andrei Gromyko, the then Soviet Ambassador to the United States. He returned to the United States from Moscow on July 26, 1946, at which time he advised the immigration authorities that he was the Assistant Consul General of the Soviet Consulate in New York City. An official notice of Yakovlev's position to the State Department reflected that his title was that of Vice-Consul.

Subsequent to Yakovlev's departure from the United States, Harry Gold, an admitted Soviet espionage agent, on June 2, 1950, identified Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev as his Soviet espionage superior whom he knew as "John." According to Gold, "John" received espionage information which Gold obtained from Dr. Emil Klaus Fuchs.

Yakovlev's career in the United States can probably best be described as uneventful from the standpoint of outward appearances, yet successful from the standpoint of the completion of an espionage assignment. He had a boyish appearance and was known to be an extremely conscientious employee, who spent the greater portion of his time working at the Soviet Consulate. According to Harry Gold, Yakovlev was a younger man than he and was a few inches taller. He said Yakovlev had a shy, boyish grin and a lock of dark hair that kept falling over his right forehead which he would always brush back with a characteristic motion. (65-57449-790, enclosure,

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Yakovlev's children, Victoria and Pavel Yakovlev, twins, were born on June 25, 1941, at Israel Zion Hospital in Brooklyn. (65-57449-201

Investigation disclosed that Yakovlev had numerous contacts in the course of his official duties, and that in his official capacity he handled a variety of matters ranging from the care of Soviet seamen who had deserted in the United States; requests for Soviet passports and the like, to matters of a more involved political nature that would normally be handled by an experienced official of a foreign government. It later became known that Yakovlev utilized his position for the purpose of attempting to obtain information for the Soviet Union from persons connected with United States industry. It was also learned that while Yakovlev held a clerical position at the Soviet Consulate, he was treated as a superior by many employees of higher rank and apparently exercised wide latitude in his movements and activities. It also became known that Yakovlev had certain privileges not normally granted to Soviet officials in the category in which he was assigned and that one privilege of particular note was the fact that he was assigned an automobile for his personal use.

On August 17, 1950, Yakovlev was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York for violation of the espionage statutes of the United States, and a Bench Warrant was issued for his arrest on August 23, 1950. On January 31, 1951, a Federal Grand Jury in the Southern District of New York handed down a superseding indictment charging Yakovlev, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, Morton Sobell and David Greenglass with conspiracy to commit espionage between June 6, 1944, and June 16, 1951. The trial of the defendants named in the superseding indictment opened in New York in the Federal District Court at which time a motion by the Government was made to sever Yakovlev from the trial in view of the fact that he was not in the United States. A motion was granted and the indictment against Yakovlev is presently outstanding.

JULIUS ROSENBERG

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Julius Rosenberg was born May 12, 1918, in the Washington Heights section of Manhattan, New York, the son of Sophie and Harry Rosenberg, Jewish immigrants. Harry Rosenberg was a tailor by occupation and had been born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1886 or 1889 and entered the United States in early 1900. Sophie Cohen Rosenberg was born in Lumza, Poland, in 1888. Julius Rosenberg attended public grammar school in New York and was graduated from Public School 83 located on Lewis and Rivington Streets, Manhattan, New York. He was graduated from Seward Park High School in June, 1934. He then entered the City College of New York, School of Engineering, and was graduated with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering in February, 1939. He attended the day school during this period, although he took some courses during the evening session. While in college he was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He engaged in no sports and achieved no scholastic honors. In 1938 or 1939 he took an aeronautical drafting course in the Union of Engineers School located on East 16th or 17th Street, New York City. In 1940 he reportedly studied airplane structure, aeronautics and aviation motor design at the Guggenheim School of Aeronautics. He also took a tool design course at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, New York, in 1940. (65-59028-307)

Rosenberg was employed by the Nabor Electrical Company, East 22nd Street, New York City, working on electrical installations during the latter part of 1938. Between 1938 and 1939 Rosenberg was employed by the Williams Aeronautical Company, West 17th Street, New York City. He was employed by the United States Signal Corps as an inspector from 1940 until 1945. (Rosenberg was suspended from his position on February 10, 1945, pending decision by the Secretary of War on recommendations made by his commanding officer for removal on the basis of information indicating his Communist Party membership. Rosenberg's employment with the Government was terminated March 26, 1945.) He was first assigned to the Brooklyn Army Base, Brooklyn, New York, for a period of two years. He was transferred to the Philadelphia Procurement Agency of the Signal Corps at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, for one year. He was next assigned to the Newark Procurement Agency, Newark, New Jersey. (65-59028-307)

Following his dismissal from the United States Signal Corps, he became employed at the Emerson Radio and Phonograph Company, New York City, as an engineer. During 1946, Rosenberg, with David Greenglass and others, established the G and R Engineering Company. The Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., took over the G and R Engineering Company in 1947. (65-59028-307)

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65-58236-2321

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ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Julius Rosenberg

At the time of his arrest, Rosenberg was operating the Pitt Machine Products Company, Inc., a general machine shop manufacturing all types of parts for various manufacturing concerns.

Julius Rosenberg married Ethel Greenglass June 18, 1939, New York City. The Rosenbergs' lived in the lower East Side of Manhattan most of their lives. As far back as 1944 the Rosenbergs resided in an apartment house at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, their residence at the time of their apprehension. Previously, Julius was known to have resided at 111 South Third Street, Brooklyn, New York.

During his youth, Rosenberg was quite religious until at the age of sixteen he became imbued with Communist Party doctrines and became an atheist. It was approximately this time that he met Ethel Greenglass. During his attendance at the City College of New York, he was affiliated with the Young Communist League (YCL). While not a leader of the YCL, he was a believer in all the principles of communism. (65-58236-1076)

Rosenberg gave the impression that he believed he was brilliant both as an engineer and as an espionage agent. He indicated that he considered himself a martyr to "the cause" and had resolved that he would not reveal his associates in espionage. He relied on the advent of a "Sovietized America" to free him.

Rosenberg's attitude toward his apprehension was a completely negative one. At the time of his arrest he was completely uncooperative, refused to make any statement or to execute any receipts for property located in the search of his premises and denied any knowledge of the Greenglass story. (65-58236-1076)

He showed no emotion during his subsequent trial, but sat slumped in his chair. Again, when the jury returned its verdict and when he was sentenced to death, Rosenberg showed no emotion whatsoever.

Upon receipt of the news that President Eisenhower had refused clemency in his case, for the first time, Julius Rosenberg became visibly shaken and was on the verge of tears. (65-58236-1483)

Julius Rosenberg

Although Rosenberg engaged in several business enterprises for several years prior to his arrest, he never was a financial success mainly because his work was not accurate and his shop was sloppy and not operated in a businesslike fashion. He had a reputation among his associates of being liberal and pro-Soviet. However, most of his casual associates did not suspect him of espionage. (65-58236-493, 503)

Rosenberg was arrested July 17, 1950, in his apartment at 10 Monroe Street, New York City, at 7:42 p.m. This apartment included a foyer, living-dining area, kitchen and bedroom. Originally, seven FBI Agents entered the apartment and five additional Agents were dispatched to expedite the search since the apartment contained voluminous material. The kitchen, for example, had one wall covered from floor to ceiling with orange crates stacked one on top of the other to be used as shelves. A closet located opposite the bathroom in a hallway leading from the living room to the bedroom was a veritable "Fibber McGee's" closet which required the attention of two Agents for approximately two hours to complete the search.

ETHEL ROSENBERG

Ethel Rosenberg, nee Greenglass, sister of David Greenglass, was born September 28, 1915, in New York City, the daughter of Barnett and Tessie Greenglass, Jewish immigrants. Her father was born in Russia and her mother was born in Austria. She attended public grammar school in New York and was graduated from Seward Park High School in 1931.

From February, 1932, until October, 1935, Ethel was employed by the National New York Packing and Shipping Company, 327 West 36th Street, New York City. Her next recorded employment was with the Bell Textile Company, 353 Broadway, New York City, from August, 1938, to June, 1940. In June, 1940, she was employed as a temporary clerk with the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. This employment was terminated October 1, 1940.

(94-3-4-312-348X; Jones to Nichols memo 9/29/53 captioned "The Rosenberg Espion Conspiracy, 'Look' Ethel participated in Little Theater groups and fancied herself to be possessed of a good voice. She appeared as an entertainer at various rallies, and according to one version, met her husband, Julius, when she appeared as an entertainer at a National Maritime Union rally.

During the period of 1932 to 1935, Ethel Greenglass, her brother David and another brother, occupied an apartment above that of her parents since there was insufficient room in the parental apartment. Julius Rosenberg would visit Ethel at this apartment without permission from her parents inasmuch as her parents disliked him intensely and had forbidden him to visit their daughter. During this time, Julius and Ethel became violent communists and nothing was more important to them than the communist cause. It was during this period, too, that Julius and Ethel tried to convert David Greenglass to communism, but he resisted. Finally, Julius bought David a chemistry set, after which the two became more friendly and Julius was able to exert more influence upon David. (65-58236-493; Interview of Samuel Greenglass, Half brother of Ethel and David)

Ethel and Julius were married June 18, 1939, in New York City. They had two sons, Michael Allen, born March 10, 1943, and Robert Harry, born May 14, 1947. The older son, Michael, was raised according to the theory that he should never be disciplined, punished or told no. This caused problems following the birth of the second son, Robert, inasmuch as Michael would hit the younger child, thus placing the parents in a dilemma since the older boy had never been disciplined and according to their theory, to do so would break his spirit. However, without discipline, it was obvious that Michael would injure the other child. At the time of her arrest, Ethel and Michael were visiting a psychiatrist in an effort to solve the emotional problems of the boy. (65-58236-503)

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ENCLOSURE

65-58236-2321
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Ethel Rosenberg

Ethel Rosenberg has been described as the dominating personality of the marriage, and acquaintances say she dominated and influenced her husband along communist lines. She also spoke at street corner rallies in favor of communism and Russia. Ethel Rosenberg was three years older than her husband. (65-58236-488; 65-58176-503)

At the time of Julius Rosenberg's arrest at his apartment on July 17, 1950, Ethel Rosenberg made some typical, brash comments, and demanded a warrant and the right to call a lawyer. She displayed a completely uncooperative attitude. The children were completely obstreperous, asking the Agents such questions as "Are you going to hang my daddy?" The older boy kept quizzing his father about what the Agents were doing and both children referred to their parents by their first names. The children impeded the search by interfering with the Agents, and as a result, Ethel Rosenberg and the children were escorted by two of the Agents to her mother's home. Ethel was not arrested until August 11, 1950, following her appearance before the Federal Grand Jury. Her apprehension took place on the street in front of the Federal Courthouse, New York City. She refused to make any statements and was immediately fingerprinted and arraigned.

Throughout the trial Ethel Rosenberg maintained a very phlegmatic attitude and displayed no emotion whatsoever. She showed no outward emotion at either the verdict of the jury or the imposition of the death sentence. She displayed a completely unrepentant attitude from the beginning. While awaiting the verdict of the jury, she and Julius spent their time in singing, both seeming to favor the song, "Goodnight Irene." (65-58236-1076)

Following this sentencing, Ethel Rosenberg continued to show the same arrogance and self-control that she had exhibited from the beginning of the case. She was, of course, particularly bitter against her brother David. She completely disowned her own family, and at one point specifically ordered that no one named Greenglass be permitted to visit her in prison. This prohibition included her mother, who had made repeated efforts to have Ethel reveal fully her part in the espionage system of her husband. During a visit with her sons at Sing Sing on September 7, 1951, Ethel spent her entire visit with the children singing songs and talking with them.

Ethel Rosenberg

~~SECRET~~

The undisciplined nature of the Rosenberg children played a part in the FBI investigation to locate the photographer who took the passport photographs of the Rosenberg family. The photographer recognized the photographs of the Rosenbergs' and then recalled the incident of their visit vividly because he stated the children acted in a destructive manner in his shop and were not stopped by the parents. As a further illustration of the upbringing of the Rosenberg children, it is noted that Michael, the older son, had exhibited a magazine picture of Stalin and referred to Stalin as his grandfather. (65-58236-1951)

Following President Eisenhower's refusal to grant clemency in the Rosenberg case, which news Ethel heard on the radio in her cell at Sing Sing, she remained calm and collected and showed the same arrogance and self-control as in the past. (65-58236-1483)

~~SECRET~~

MORTON SOBELL

Morton Sobell was born on April 11, 1917, in New York City, the son of Russian-born immigrants. He attended Stuyvesant High School in New York City from 1931 to 1934. Sobell entered City College of New York in 1934 and was graduated in 1938 with a degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering. He attended the University of Michigan in 1941 where he received a Master of Electrical Engineering degree.

During the summer months between 1934 and 1938, Sobell was employed as a maintenance man at Camp Unity, Inc., Wingdale, New York. This camp was sponsored by the Communist Party and operated by Sobell's uncle.

From January, 1939, until October, 1940, Sobell was employed as a junior electrical engineer and assistant electrical engineer for the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

During the period he worked in Washington, D. C., Sobell reportedly resided in an apartment building located at 2225 N Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., where he allegedly attended communist meetings with other tenants of the building. During this same period, Sobell was reported to have been active in the American Peace Mobilization and the American Youth Congress, both of which organizations have been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450. It was learned that Sobell signed a Communist Party petition for a Communist Party candidate on August 8, 1939. He appeared on the active indices of the American Peace Mobilization and was listed on the indices of the American Youth Congress as a delegate to that body from the Washington Committee for Democratic Action. (94-3-4-317-348x, pages 14, 15)

From June 15, 1942, to July 5, 1943, Sobell was employed by the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, as a test engineer. From July 5, 1943, to June 13, 1947, he was employed by the General Electric Company as a development engineer in the Marine and Aeronautics Division. During this employment he associated very little with fellow employees. He was an avid reader of technical publications, had advanced knowledge of photography and had a photographic laboratory set up at his residence. (101-2483-118, 951)

Sobell began employment with the Reeves Instrument Corporation, New York City, on June 16, 1947. He was assigned as a senior engineer engaged principally in the development of electronic computers for the United States Air Force and had access to secret data. (101-2483-951)

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SEP 31 1957

ENCLOSURE

Morton Sobell

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Sobell was a competent engineer, but his personality was such that he had very few friends. He was opinionated, overbearing, dirty in personal habits and was generally disliked by a majority of his acquaintances. Sobell was convinced that since he possessed a good scientific mind that automatically made him an authority on all topics. For example, when Sobell was arrested, he inquired of FBI Agents if he was being charged with atomic espionage. When informed that he was not being specifically charged with atomic espionage, he stated that he could not be sentenced to death. He was told that the Espionage Act of 1917, under which he had been arrested, carried a death penalty. Sobell contradicted the FBI Agents and insisted he was not subject to the death penalty unless he was charged with atomic espionage. Sobell refused to believe differently despite the statements of the FBI Agents and the statement of Assistant United States Attorney Myles Lane.

Morton Sobell married Helen Levitov Gurewitz on March 10, 1945. One child was born of this marriage, and Mrs. Sobell had one daughter by a previous marriage. Mrs. Sobell's former husband was known to have been an active member of the Communist Party in Washington, D. C. The Sobells resided at 164-17 73rd Avenue, Flushing, New York. (101-2483-951)

On June 16, 1950, the day David Greenglass was arrested by the FBI, Sobell failed to appear at his place of employment (the Reeves Instrument Corporation). He did not resign nor did he give a notice of termination. Subsequently on or about July 3, 1950, the company received a letter from Sobell in which he advised that he needed a rest and was going to take a few weeks off to recuperate. A neighborhood investigation by the FBI developed that Sobell, his wife and their two children were last seen at their home on June 22, 1950, and that they had left hurriedly without advising anyone of their intended departure. A later story revealed that Sobell told a neighbor he was fleeing from the United States military authorities who desired to return him to the armed forces. Sobell said that he had served in the Army during the last war and did not desire to fight on foreign soil again. Actually, Sobell had never been in any branch of the United States armed forces.

On June 22, 1950, Sobell and his family fled to Mexico. On August 18 1950, Sobell was taken into custody by FBI Agents at Laredo, Texas, after his deportation from Mexico by the Mexican authorities.

(101-2483-951; 94-3-4-317-348X)

Morton Sobell

At the time of his arrest by Mexican authorities, Sobell resisted arrest and struck one of the officials, making it necessary to subdue him by force. At the time of his arrest he did not admit his identity and put up a "knock-down, drag-out" fight inside and outside his apartment. He was finally subdued by a blow on the head with a .38 caliber pistol butt. Mrs. Sobell likewise resisted arrest, fighting and attempting to bite the arresting officers. During his deportation to the United States by Mexican authorities, Sobell attempted to bribe one of the officials by offering him the sum of approximately \$5,000 to secure his release. (101-2483-142, 951) ~~SECRET~~

When Sobell was in custody at Laredo, Texas, he was questioned by FBI Agents on several occasions. He refused to discuss anything pertaining to his espionage activities, but would talk about inconsequential details. He was finally asked why he came from his cell to the interrogation room if he did not intend to discuss pertinent matters. In response, Sobell pointed to the fan on the ceiling and said his cell had no such equipment. The temperature was approximately 110 degrees.

It was not until after the execution of the Rosenbergs that the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case turned its attention to Sobell. In August, 1953, the Committee discovered that Sobell had never publicly explained his flight to Mexico, the use of aliases in Mexico and that he had never publicly denied his guilt. On the basis of these alleged circumstances, the Committee decided to paint a portrait of Sobell as a family man with a loyal wife battling for his freedom every day. Since that time, the Committee has used Helen Sobell as a paid speaker and she relates her "conversations" with Sobell and reads the letters Sobell allegedly writes to her. Through this medium, "explanations" of the three above items have been made.

Sobell's lack of friends is illustrated by the motion for a reduction of sentence filed in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, in January, 1953. This motion summarized Sobell's scientific career in glowing terms, but pointed out his associates were so affected by the "atom spy" aura of the trial they failed to respond to inquiries for letters in his behalf. The only letters accompanying this motion testifying to Sobell's good character were written by his wife and mother. (101-2483-1055X, encl.)

It is interesting to note that in August, 1954, following his transfer to the United States Penitentiary at Alcatraz, California, Sobell stated that he felt his confinement in prison had helped him in a large measure to overcome his former reticence and association with people and had developed in him an ability to mix with other people. He commented that it had been his observation that he had more intimate contact with more people while confined in prison than a person would normally have on the outside. (101-2483-1184)

Morton Sobell

It is believed indicative of Sobell's personality that during numerous interviews with former classmates, fellow-employees and business associates, only one person classified him as a friend. He was generally considered to be boorish, dogmatic, domineering and completely lacking a code of moral ethics. He was slovenly in his personal appearance, wearing ill fitting and poorly cut clothes, his hair always ruffled, and as a result, on several occasions, was termed "a classical example of a Communist."

Sobell comes from a family which appears to have been neither destitute nor languishing in wealth. His parents are Russian immigrants and his father received a college degree after arriving in the United States. His father owned a drugstore and after he went bankrupt, he blamed his failure on "capitalism and big business..." Sobell was indoctrinated in communism at an early age. As stated previously, while in high school he spent the summers working at Camp Unity, which camp is under the auspices of the Communist Party. Sobell associated himself with the Young Communist League movement while attending City College of New York and he was described as a "soap box orator" on behalf of that organization. Subsequently, while in Washington, D. C., he was a Communist Party member and for a short period was chairman of his cell.

Since childhood, Sobell was interested in radios and electricity. While in high school, he built and operated an amateur radio station. While in Washington, D. C., he attempted to perfect various pieces of electronic equipment, and as a result of his excessive interest in this field he was dubbed "High Frequency" by his associates.

Sobell lived in a world of electricity and electronics. His only two diversions seemed to be classical music and photography. In the latter, as in most fields, he considered himself an authority and never allowed himself to become the subject of criticism. Moreover, he was always prone to ridicule the efforts of others. The evaluation of his engineering ability has been varied--to some he is a genius, to others he borders on mediocrity.

When interviewed at the time of his arrest, Sobell displayed no sign of emotion or concern over his fate. His only interest appeared to revolve around the safety of his wife and child and the recovery of several personal items confiscated by the Mexican police. Although he addressed the Agents in a seemingly courteous manner, he continually smirked and maintained an air of superiority and utter contempt.

When sentenced, Sobell continued his stoical mannerisms. He displayed no outward emotions, and showed only the same contemptuous demeanor that he had exhibited throughout the trial. (101-2483-953)

SAC, San Antonio (65-1594)

August 29, 1957

Director, FBI (65-64538)

UNKNOWN SUBJECT, was.
"Mark" etc.
ESPIONAGE - R

Rerep SA Clay Zachry, Jr., made at
San Antonio 8-19-57.

Page 8 of rerep reflects results of
interview of subject during which the subject
discussed the implosion method of setting off
an atomic bomb and said that in the case against
the Sobles, they were accused of passing information
to Russia relating to the implosion process. For
your information, Jack and Myra Soble were not
accused of passing such information. During the
trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell
for conspiracy to commit espionage, the main Government
witness, David Greenglass, testified he had given
Rosenberg information relating to the implosion
method of triggering the atomic bomb. You should
recheck the information furnished by the subject
to determine if he said Sobell, referring to Morton
Sobell, rather than the Sobles, referring to Jack
and Myra Soble. In the event subject did refer
to Sobell, appropriate corrections should be made
in copies of rerep in your office and New York and
the Bureau should be advised.

cc - 1 - New York (65-17275)

65-58236-
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EX-126

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19 SEP 17 1957

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

_____ Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

_____ Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

1 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
disposition handled by State Department

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-58236 - NIK dated 9/17/57

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cc - Liaison
Lee

100-149927

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Date: September 23, 1957

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: POSSIBLE RELATIONSHIP OF
JANET ROSALIE ROSENBERG JAGAN TO
JULIUS ROSENBERG
INTERNAL SECURITY - C - BRITISH GUIANA

Reference is made to your letter of
September 17, 1957, with the reference SY:KNS.

A review of our files fails to reflect
any information indicating a relationship between
Janet Jagan and Julius Rosenberg. By letter of
August 17, 1953, captioned, "Mrs. Janette Jagan, aka
Janet Jagan, Mrs. Cheddi Jagan, Internal Security -
C & British Guiana" you were furnished with information
given by Charles B. Roberts, nee Rosenberg, the
father of Janet Jagan. It is noted that he claimed
to be a third generation American and it is further
noted that the parents of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg
were both born in Poland and immigrated to the
United States. (2)

cc - 1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

cc - 85-58236 (Julius Rosenberg)

JPL:jdb

(7)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/clm
ON 11/13/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Exempt from GDS, Category 3
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Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : W. A. Branigan

DATE: September 25, 1957

FROM : J. P. Lee

Ticklers: Mr. Branigan
Mr. LeeSUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

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By letter of 12-3-56 Assistant Attorney General Tompkins requested someone in the Bureau familiar with the book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" to confer with Benjamin Pollack of the Internal Security Division. On 12-18-56 Pollack met with Section Chief Branigan and the writer and Pollack advised he had been given the assignment by the Department to review this book and refute the allegations made by the author against the Government in that book. He indicated a desire to contact someone in the Bureau on factual questions which might arise. Later Pollack requested answers to certain factual questions and these answers were given to him. Pollack also conducted a broad investigation of all facets of the Rosenberg trial in connection with his assignment.

On 6-10-57 Assistant Attorney General Tompkins addressed a letter to former Special Agent John A. Harrington, who had participated in the Rosenberg case and said Pollack desired to confer with him with reference to the Rosenberg case. Harrington answered this by letter to Mr. Tompkins dated 9-18-57, stating all his investigation had been submitted in report form and he had nothing further to add to what had been written. However, if Mr. Pollack wanted to interview him he could do so only in the presence of a representative of the FBI after he had reviewed his reports. Harrington furnished copies of these letters to the Bureau by letter dated 9-18-57.

On 9-25-57 at 12:05 p.m. Pollack telephonically contacted the writer and stated he received the above-described letter from Harrington. Pollack asked for the writer's opinion of Harrington's letter. Pollack was told to incorporate his questions in a memorandum to the Bureau and an answer would be furnished to him in writing. Pollack stated he would do so. Pollack was not informed that the Bureau had received a copy of Harrington's response to Tompkin's letter.

ACTION:

RECORDED 76

65-58236-2322

For your information. When this memorandum is received from Pollack, it will be analyzed and an answer prepared.

65-58236

JPL:lmc
(3)

LWS

JL ESP

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BOARDMAN

cc: Boardman
Belmont
Branigan
Lee

DATE: September 26, 1957

FROM : MR. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al
ESPIONAGE - R

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The Bureau is in receipt of a personal letter from former Special Agent John A. Harrington, whose services were used extensively in the investigation of the Rosenberg case. Mr. Harrington's letter and its attachments reflect that Assistant Attorney General Tompkins by letter dated June 10, 1957, sought an appointment with Harrington for Mr. Benjamin F. Pollack of the Internal Security Division to discuss certain aspects of the Rosenberg case. At the time Mr. Harrington was abroad. Under date of September 18, 1957, Harrington wrote Tompkins pointing out that all of his investigations in the Rosenberg case were submitted to the Bureau in report form and that there was nothing further to add to that already recorded. Harrington also pointed out that prior to submitting to an interview, he desired to know the basis for the investigation by the Department and what aspects of the case were being investigated. He further advised Tompkins that he did not care to be interviewed except in the presence of a Bureau official designated by the Director.

Under date of November 6, 1956, the Bureau directed to the attention of the Attorney General, an ad which appeared in the "New York Times" for the book entitled "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by John Wexley. This book, which contended the Rosenbergs were innocent, was extremely critical of the Government's prosecution of the Rosenbergs. In December, 1956, Assistant Attorney General Tompkins stated that Benjamin F. Pollack had been directed to look into this matter and make recommendations. Tompkins requested that someone in the Bureau, familiar with the contents of the book and the Rosenberg case, give Mr. Pollack an opportunity to confer concerning this.

EX-137 RECORDED - 25 65-58236-2323

As reflected in memo dated December 18, 1956, Pollack called at the Bureau and stated that Tompkins had given him the assignment of reviewing the aforementioned book and refuting the allegations set forth by the author. He advised that whether the Department would decide on publicly refuting the allegations contained in the book would be a matter of policy for the Attorney General. Pollack indicated a desire to contact the persons who participated in the Rosenberg trial to get their factual experience. (The memo of December 18, 1956 is attached.)

6 OCT 3 1957

On September 25, 1957, Mr. Pollack called and stated that he had received a letter from Former Special Agent Harrington. At that time Mr. Pollack read Harrington's letter and inquired concerning our opinion of it. Pollack was advised that if he had any questions he should raise them in writing.

MAE:mpm
(5) Attachment

MEMO TO: MR. BOARDMAN
RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al

RECOMMENDATION:

Pollack is presently on annual leave and will not be available until Monday, September 30. If you agree, Pollack will be telephonically contacted and advised that we have received a communication from former Special Agent Harrington, dealing with his reply to Mr. Tompkins. It will be pointed out to Mr. Pollack that Harrington has indicated all his knowledge has been incorporated in investigative reports and these reports have been furnished to the Department. In view of this, we will inquire of Pollack concerning the necessity for an interview with Harrington. As it is evident that there is no need for an interview, we will advise Mr. Pollack that the Bureau will inform Harrington that Pollack has withdrawn his request for the interview. In the meantime, of course, we will hold up any reply to Harrington's letter.

Two from HRA

*This part
should
be omitted
unless
Pollack
actually
withdraws
the request*

→ OK. H

✓

Office Memo. indum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BOARDMAN *10/15/57*

DATE: September 30, 1957

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - RClassified by *325*
Exempt from GDS, Category *1*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Tolson	✓
Nichols	✓
Boardman	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Parsons	✓
Rosen	✓
Tamm	✓
Nease	✓
Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holloman	✓
Gandy	✓

Reference is made to my memo of September 26, 1957, which recommended that Mr. Benjamin F. Pollack of the Internal Security Division of the Department be contacted with respect to his request to interview former SA John Harrington concerning Harrington's investigation in the Rosenberg case.

Mr. Pollack was telephonically contacted by SA W. A. Branigan this morning. It was pointed out to Pollack that the Bureau had received a communication from former SA Harrington and that Harrington had indicated all of his knowledge has been incorporated in investigative reports. Pollack was advised that these reports have been furnished to the Department. In view of this, the Bureau was inquiring concerning the necessity for a personal interview with Harrington by Pollack.

Pollack stated that at the request of Assistant Attorney General Tompkins, he had reviewed the book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by John Wexley, and that with the exception of talking to Harrington, was now in a position to refute all allegations against the Government made in this book. Pollack stated that the purpose for his interview with Harrington was to have his answers, if he could give them, to two questions, the answers to which did not appear in the Bureau's investigative reports in the trial record, or the numerous other papers filed in connection with this case. The first question of concern to Pollack was why it took so long to find Ben Schneider, the passport photographer who took photographs of the Rosenberg family. Pollack stated he wanted to know the circumstances as to how the Bureau located the photographer and he felt that Harrington, who participated in the investigation, would have a personal recollection of this. The second question Pollack wanted answered was why Harrington brought Ben Schneider into the courtroom the day before Schneider actually testified.

Following the presentation of the Government's case against the Rosenbergs and Sobell, Jerome Eugene Tartakow, a fellow inmate of Julius Rosenberg at the Federal House of Detention, confidentially advised that Julius Rosenberg had expressed concern that the Government would learn that he had

Enclosure
WAB:hmm

(5)

cc: Boardman
Belmont
Branigan
J. P. Lee

RECORDED - 59

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28-86 BY 3042 put-dde

ESP. SEC.

OCT 8 1957

PERS. FILES

MEMO TO: MR. BOARDMAN
RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

passport photographs taken. Following up on this, an immediate investigation was conducted to locate the passport photographer and he was successfully located in a very short period.

Thereafter, we consulted with Irving Saypol, the United States Attorney, who requested that Harrington bring the photographer in court to see if he could identify Julius Rosenberg.

There has never been a public disclosure of the identity of Tartakow. The Attorney General and the former United States Attorney were aware of him and the fact that he was furnishing information to the Bureau concerning Rosenberg. It will be noted that, despite what Mr. Pollack says, an affidavit which was filed on behalf of Harrington during the appeal proceedings specifically stated that Saypol directed that the photographer be brought to the United States Court to confirm the identity of Rosenberg.

During the contact with Pollack, he referred to an article on the Rosenberg case which he said would shortly be published in "Look" magazine. In connection with this, Mr. Pollack stated that he had given information to the reporter from "Look" magazine and he also stated that others in the Department had done likewise.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In order to preclude the necessity for a contact between Pollack and former Special Agent Harrington, it is recommended that Mr. Pollack be advised that as reflected in the report of Special Agent William F. Norton dated April 28, 1951, the investigation leading to the identification of Schneider as the passport photographer was based on information received from a confidential source who was a live informant of the Bureau and this information was obtained and developed through investigation during the course of the Rosenberg trial. It is further recommended that as reflected in the same investigative report on page 25 it is stated that at the request of the United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol, Schneider was brought to the courtroom where Rosenberg was then testifying on the witness stand. Upon completion of this and if Pollack withdraws his request to interview Harrington, we will acknowledge Special Agent Harrington's letter and advise him that Pollack has withdrawn his request to interview him.

See addendum, page 3.

MEMO TO: MR. BOARDMAN
RE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ADDENDUM (WAB:hmm 10/3/57): Mr. Pollack was contacted in line with the above by SA W. A. Branigan on October 2, 1957, at which time Pollack stated that he was going to disregard SA Harrington's letter and had no intention of contacting him. There is attached an acknowledgment to former SA Harrington, advising him that Pollack indicated that he was not going to seek an interview with Harrington.

2cc

gmm

WAB

Vand

P.A. WAB

CONFIDENTIAL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. BOARDMAN

DATE: October 3, 1957

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Nease _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Boris Morros has previously mentioned that Bill Davidson, writer for "Look" magazine, had prepared an article on the Rosenbergs which was expected to be published in a forthcoming issue of the magazine. Morros stated that he is going to obtain the proofs of the article and would make them available.

During a contact with Mr. Benjamin F. Pollack of the Internal Security Division of the Department, for the purpose of determining why he desired to interview former Special Agent John Harrington concerning his participation in the Rosenberg investigation, Pollack mentioned that "Look" magazine was going to run a story on the Rosenbergs. Pollack added that the "Look" reporter who wrote this story had interviewed himself and others in the Department.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 Jut-DTE

ACTION:

As soon as Morros obtains the proofs of the Rosenberg article, we will review them and keep you advised of developments.

WAB:hmm

(5)

cc: Boardman
 Belmont
 Branigan
 Lee

RECORDED 76

INDEXED - 76

OCT 9 1957

ADDENDUM: (LBN:jmr) 10-4-57 - I called Fred Mullen and told him that we understood that "Look" is now doing an article on the Rosenberg case on the basis of information furnished by the Internal Security Division. Mullen had previously told me that he had heard something about this, that he had tried to take advantage of the research done by the Internal Security Division on the Wexley book in the Rosenberg case for the benefit of Jim Bishop. Mullen stated that he would do some checking and see about the article.

OCT 18 1957

1 auto copy
 10-17-57

JOHN A. HARRINGTON
350 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

September 18, 1957

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenues
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Re: Julius & Ethel
Rosenberg

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter dated June 10, 1957 addressed to me from Mr. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General, in connection with the above matter.

Also attached is a copy of the reply sent in my absence and a copy of my reply to Mr. Tompkins, which speaks for itself.

If you desire that I approach this matter in any other way, I will be happy to comply.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Harrington
John A. Harrington

Enclosures (3)

RECORDED - 83

INDEXED - 83

65-58236-2326

OCT 10 1957

EX-17

EXP. PROC.

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 SEP 18 1957
ON 12/31/86

*more relevant
to Rosenberg
9/26/57*

3 ENCLOSURE

September 18, 1957

Mr. William P. Tompkins
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tompkins:

I am sorry that I was abroad at the time you wrote to me on June 10, 1957. Since my return, I have been travelling constantly, and this is my first opportunity to reply to your letter.

As you must be aware, all my investigations in the above case were submitted to the Bureau in report form, and I have nothing further to add to what I have already recorded.

Ordinarily, a request such as contained in your letter of June 10th, I would not honor; but, I can see that I would not be violating my Oath of Office if I would discuss this case with authorized officials of the Department of Justice.

However, I point out to you that several years have passed since I was engaged in the investigation of the Rosenberg Case, and it is likely that in certain aspects of the investigation my memory may be faulty. Thus, in order to do justice to your investigation and in the best interest of all concerned, before being interviewed by Mr. Pollack, I should like to know the following:

- (1) What is the basis of this investigation?
- (2) What aspects of the case are being investigated?

Should it be a factual situation, in which your investigation is being directed to certain times and places, I believe it may be necessary to refresh my recollection regarding such events, and it may be well for me to review some of the reports in this matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/30/86 BY 3042 PWT/elm

65-58236-2326
ENCLOSURE

September 1957

Also, I do not care to be interviewed except in the presence of a Bureau official designated by Mr. Hoover. I should be happy to come to Washington, D. C. or New York City for such an interview.

I should like you to understand that I am more than willing to cooperate with the Department of Justice and that the foregoing conditions for an interview are only meant to serve the best interest of all concerned.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Harrington

WFT:EPF:kw
16-200-2-6
3-10-57

Mr. John A. Harrington
Schenley Affiliates
Empire State Building
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Harrington:

Mr. Benjamin F. Pollack of the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice has been assigned to make an investigation of the Julius and Ethel Rosenberg case tried in the Southern District Court of New York before Honorable Irving T. Kaufman, in March, 1951. From the records of the case it appears that as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation you participated in the investigation of the facts leading up to the trial of that case. Mr. Pollack desires to confer with you with reference to some aspects of that case. It would be appreciated if you could arrange to see him at your convenience on Friday, June 14, when he expects to be in New York City. Your immediate reply would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM F. TOMPKINS
Assistant Attorney General

cc - Records
Mr. Pollack - 1320

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/30/86 BY 3042 RWT/elm

65-58236-2326
ENCLOSURE

June 20, 1957

Mr. William F. Tompkins,
Assistant Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tompkins:

Mr. John A. Harrington called me from overseas and asked me to acknowledge your letter of June 10 which had been forwarded to him. He will be away for an indefinite period of time and when he returns to this country, he will contact you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ JOHN T. BEEMER
John T. Beemer

U.S.N.

JTB/ls

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/30/81 BY 3442 POF/elm

ENCLOSURE

65-58236-2326

c; 1 - Brannigan
J. P. Lee

PERS. FILES

RECORDED - 83
INDEXED - 83

October 4, 1957

65-58236-2326

Mr. John A. Harrington
350 Fifth Avenue
New York 1, New York

Foreign

Dear Mr. Harrington:

Following the receipt of your letter of September 18, 1957, with which you furnished a copy of your reply to Assistant Attorney General Tompkins concerning his request to have Mr. Benjamin F. Pollack of the Internal Security Division of the Department confer with you, contact was made with Mr. Pollack and he advised that it was now not his intention to seek an interview with you. In view of the circumstances, I thought you would like to know this.

I want to thank you for your courtesy in bringing this matter to my attention and your continued interest in the Federal Bureau of Investigation is indeed appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 pwt-DTC

WAB:hmm
(4)

Cover memo Belmont to Boardman dated 9/30/57 re:
Julius Rosenberg et al, Espionage - R, WAB:hmm.

OCT 4 10 54 AM '57
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

76 OCT 18 1957

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

FBI

Date: 10/14/57

Transmit the following message via

AID

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

TITLE: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was; Et Al
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 Jut-D-10

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Re NY airtel, 10/11/57, captioned "BORIS MICHAEL MORRIS; ESPIONAGE - R."

Proof of article entitled "The People Who Stole It From Us" by BILL DAVIDSON to appear "Look" magazine reviewed at NYO. Article stated that attack on conviction of SOBELL and ROSENBERG by Communist press and book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by JOHN WEXLEY, has caused doubt whether ROSENBERG and SOBELL guilty. Mention made that U.S. Government now preparing refutation of Communist charges in report submitted by BENJAMIN F. POLLACK of Justice Department. Article claims to be exclusive preview of the report. Article then relates pertinent facts covering espionage activities of ROSENBERGS, ETHEL and DAVID GREENGLASS, HARRY GOLD, and MORTON SOBELL, which are materially factual and not critical of FBI. Mention made that ALFRED SARANT and JOEL BARR, two members of ROSENBERG ring, fled U.S. Also that five others, two scientists and three women, escaped prosecution because Government felt there was insufficient evidence beyond a reasonable doubt to convict them. Resume and pertinent testimony at trial set forth. Conclusion of article sets forth various charges made by Communists concerning trial of ROSENBERGS and SOBELL and point by point sets forth Government refutation of their charges. Article definitely reaches conclusion ROSENBERGS and SOBELL were guilty and that they had a fair trial. Contains no derogatory statements about FBI. However, author's statements indicating that POLLACK had to conduct investigation to piece together entire story of crime could possibly leave impression FBI reports did not clearly set forth facts of crime. Possibly exceptions can be taken

Bureau (65-58236) (RM)

1-NY 100-107111
1-NY 100-48840
1-NY 100-37158
1-NY 65-15348

RECORDED 76

EX-131

2 OCT 15 1957

WCQ :jmg

Approved:

(8) Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

P

65-58236-2327

ESP/SEC

MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following message via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Page Two

NY 65-15348

to following statements by author: that POLLACK had access to all FBI files in ROSENBERG case; that author worked along with POLLACK during much of POLLACK's investigation; that "Look" was given access to the extensive data that went into Government's report.

POWERS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

GIR 11

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: 10-14-57

FROM : A. H. Belmont

- 1 - Boardman
- 1 - Belmont
- 1 - Nichols
- 1 - Lee

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al.
ESPIONAGE - R

CONFIDENTIAL

Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

The Washington City News Service for October 12, 1957, carried a United Press Dispatch that Myles J. Lane, former U.S. Attorney said David Greenglass told investigators that Rosenberg mentioned a sky platform project and further Rosenberg said he obtained mathematical data on the problem of atomic energy for airplanes. The Director asks "What is there to this?"

The above information is not new. Prior to the Rosenberg trial David Greenglass advised us that in late 1947 Rosenberg had mentioned to him the fact that he had obtained information concerning sky platform project from "one of his boys." Greenglass said Rosenberg described this platform as a large vessel which would be suspended at a point of no gravity between the moon and the earth and as a satellite it would spin around the earth. Investigation conducted at that time developed that the Armed Forces had conducted experiments concerning such a project and determined that it would be feasible but the cost would be prohibitive. During the trial Greenglass testified to this information.

Greenglass also told us that Rosenberg once stated to him that the mathematics problem for atomic energy for airplanes had been solved and that he had obtained this information from one of his contacts. Investigation reflected that Rosenberg must have been referring to the NEPA (Nuclear Energy for the Propulsion of Aircraft) project and that William Perl, one of the members of the Rosenberg espionage ring had access to this information in connection with his position at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in Cleveland, Ohio. It is also to be noted that Jerome Eugene Tartakow, former fellow inmate with Rosenberg in the Federal House of Detention said that Rosenberg told him that Perl had furnished him information which included the plans for the use of nuclear fission to propel aircraft. Greenglass also testified at the trial that Rosenberg told him they had solved the problem of atomic energy for airplanes and that he had obtained the mathematics for it from one of his contacts.

Myles J. Lane was an assistant U.S. Attorney who participated in the prosecution of the Rosenberg case. Later he was U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

ACTION: 60 OCT 18 1957

ENCLOSURE None. This is for your information.

65-58236
JPL:cvg
(5)

CONFIDENTIAL
Classified by 2156
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
Declassified 10/29/15

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Boardman ✓
 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 put-DTC

UP61

(ROSENBERGS)

NEW YORK--EXECUTED ATOM SPIES JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG SENT SECRET AMERICAN INFORMATION ON EARTH SATELLITES TO RUSSIA 10 YEARS AGO, A FORMER FEDERAL ATTORNEY SAID.

MYLER J. LANE, FORMER U.S. ATTORNEY, SAID DAVID GREENGLASS, BROTHER OF ETHEL ROSENBERG, TOLD INVESTIGATORS ROSENBERG HAD MENTIONED "A SKY PLATFORM PROJECT."

GREENGLASS, SERVING A 15-YEAR PRISON TERM FOR HIS PART IN THE SPY RING, WAS QUOTED AS SAYING ROSENBERG HAD DESCRIBED THE PROJECT AS "SOME LARGE VESSEL WHICH WOULD BE SUSPENDED AT A POINT OF NO GRAVITY BETWEEN THE MOON AND THE EARTH, AND AS A SATELLITE IT WOULD SPIN AROUND THE EARTH."

GREENGLASS SAID ROSENBERG HAD TOLD HIM THE INFORMATION CAME FROM "ONE OF THE BOYS." HE SAID ROSENBERG GAVE NO FURTHER DETAILS.

LANE ALSO SAID THE ROSENBERGS HAD OBTAINED MATHEMATICAL DATA ON THE PROBLEM OF ATOMIC ENERGY FOR AIRPLANES.

THE FORMER U.S. ATTORNEY, NOW IN PRIVATE PRACTICE, SAID THE INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED AT THE ROSENBERGS' TRIAL AND WAS CONTAINED IN A REPORT BY THE CONGRESSIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY COMMITTEE IN APRIL, 1951. THE ROSENBERGS WERE EXECUTED IN 1953.

10/12--PA1202P

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 23

EX-73

OCT 16 1957

What is there to this?

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: October 18, 1957

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was. et al
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 PWT/STCClassified by 2451002/1670
Exempt from GDS, Category 4
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Tolson	_____
Nichols	_____
Boardman	_____
Belmont	_____
Mason	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Nease	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

Washington City News Service for 10-17-57 carries two United Press items dealing with statement made by Robert Morris, Chief Counsel for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that Julius Rosenberg obtained information on the sky platform and atomic airplane plans while Rosenberg operated as an espionage agent. One of these articles states that Ben Mandel, investigator for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, interviewed David Greenglass on Tuesday (10-15-57) at Lewisburg Penitentiary and Greenglass gave him the names of two persons who could have furnished the information to Rosenberg. The names of these persons are not set forth but they are described as (1) a physicist or an aerodynamic expert then employed by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA) and (2) an engineer who worked on the sky platform project at Sperry Gyroscope.

Prior to the Rosenberg trial Greenglass advised us that in late 1947 Rosenberg mentioned to him the fact that he had obtained information concerning the sky platform project from "one of his boys." Greenglass said Rosenberg described the platform as a large vessel which would be suspended at a point of gravity between the moon and the earth and as a satellite it would spin around the earth. Greenglass testified to this information publicly at the trial. Greenglass also told us Rosenberg once stated to him the mathematics for the atomic energy for airplanes had been solved and he obtained this information from one of his contacts. Greenglass testified to this publicly at the trial.

Greenglass did not know the names of the persons who furnished the above information to Rosenberg. During investigation, Jerome E. Tartakow, former fellow inmate at the Federal House of Detention, said that Rosenberg told him William Perl had furnished him information which included the plans for the use of Nuclear fission to propel aircrafts. Investigation reflected that this undoubtedly referred to the Nuclear Energy for Propulsion of Aircraft (NEPA) project and that William Perl, one of the members of the Rosenberg ring, had access to this information in connection with his position at NACA. Greenglass is probably referring to Perl as the physicist or aerodynamic expert.

65-58236

RECORDED-46

65-58236-2329

Enclosure sent 10-21-57

JPL:sls

(5)

1 - Mr. Nichols ✓
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Branigan
 1 - Mr. Lee

EX-131

ESP. SEC.

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum from Branigan to Belmont
Re: Julius Rosenberg, was. et al
65-58236

The other person to whom Greenglass is probably referring is Joel Barr, another member of the Rosenberg network who left the U. S. in January, 1948. Barr worked at Sperry Gyroscope from 1946 until shortly before he left the U. S. We have no information that Barr had access to any information concerning the sky platform project or that he furnished the same to Rosenberg.

It is believed Greenglass made a guess as to who might have furnished this information to Rosenberg which guess is based on his knowledge of the places of employment of both Perl and Barr. It is noted Greenglass does not know Perl; however, he undoubtedly learned of him during the trial and the subsequent trial of Perl for perjury.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval an airtel to Philadelphia instructing that Greenglass be interviewed and the names he furnished to Ben Mandel be obtained from him as well as any information he might have concerning Rosenberg's obtaining of information about these two projects.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman *11/2*

DATE: October 14, 1957

FROM : A. H. Belmont *TOP SECRET*

1 - Mr. Boardman
 1 - Mr. Belmont
 1 - Mr. Nichols
 1 - Mr. Branigan
 1 - W. C. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Lee

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mason ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Nease ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al.
ESPIONAGE - RSYNOPSIS:

New York Office submitted by airtel dated 10-11-57 a Photostat of a proposed article entitled "The People Who Stole It From Us" written by Bill Davidson, which article is to appear in "Look" magazine 10-16-57. Davidson is the author of an article which appeared in "Look" magazine for September 17, 1957, captioned "The Real Story of How the U.S. Catches Spies." Both these articles were obtained by Boris Morros from Davidson. (u) *Lois*

By letter to the Attorney General 11-6-56, the Bureau furnished a copy of an advertisement which appeared in "The New York Times" for 11-4-56 for the book entitled "The Judgment of Julia Ethel Rosenberg" written by John Wexley, which book was extreme critical of the Government's conduct of the Rosenberg case. By letter of 12-3-56, Assistant Attorney General Tompkins advised Benjamin F. Pollack, a Departmental attorney, had been instructed to conduct a review of the Rosenberg case to refute the allegations in this book. The article states it was prepared as a result of Attorney General's instructing Tompkins to review the case to the communist propaganda against the Government. (u) *Class*

The article states it was prepared in conjunction with Mr. Pollack and it sets out the facts of the Rosenberg case in a generally factual style; however, there are nine inaccuracies noted in the article which could be used by the communists to attack the accuracy of the entire article. The article also sets out eighteen communist charges against the Government in this case and gives the answer to each of these charges. Credit for the review of the case is given to Pollack and all references to the Bureau are not derogatory and, in fact, the over-all effect of the article reflects favorably on the Bureau's investigation of this case. The article concludes there was overwhelming evidence attesting to the guilt of the Rosenbergs and that Wexley's argument is preposterous. (u)

ACTION:

For your information.

RECORD 0-33

INDEXED 33

~~TOP SECRET~~

65-58236-2330

OCT 22 1957

Classified by 3442 PWT/clm
Declassify on: OADRClassified by 245 WAB/MGM
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

64 OCT 24 1957

Cmwdt 10/24/57

37 MAR 5 1958

JPL:tw

(7)

ENCLOSURE

Memorandum Belmont to Boardman
Re: Julius Rosenberg, was., et al
65-58236

DETAILS:

By airtel dated 10-11-57, NYO submitted to the Bureau Photostat of a proposed article entitled "The People Who Stole It From Us" written by Bill Davidson which will appear in "Look" magazine on October 16, 1957. The article deals with the Rosenberg - Sobell case. Davidson is the same person who prepared the article entitled "The Real Story of How The U.S. Catches Spies" which appeared in "Look" magazine for 9-17-57 and purported to show that the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice caught spies (u)

By letter dated 11-6-56, there was forwarded to the Attorney General an advertisement from "The New York Times" of 11-4-56 for the book entitled "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" by John Wexley which accused the Government of a frame-up in the Rosenberg case. By memorandum of December 3, 1956, Assistant Attorney General Tompkins advised that Benjamin F. Pollack of the Department had been directed to look into this book and make recommendations as a result of his review. Since that time, Pollack has conducted research into the Rosenberg case and on October 3, 1957, he orally advised that "Look" magazine was to run a story on the Rosenbergs and that he and other Departmental officials had been interviewed by a "Look" writer (u)

The article states that due to the continuing communist propaganda that the Rosenbergs were framed the Attorney General in December, 1956, ordered Tompkins to prepare a full report on the Rosenberg case, including previously unreleased facts. Pollack, described as a brilliant Harvard Law School graduate, was assigned this task by Tompkins. (u)

The article is generally a factual recitation of the facts in the Rosenberg case. The over-all effect of the article reflects favorably on the Bureau's investigation of this case. However, the article does contain some inaccuracies which might be used by the communist press to attack the general accuracy of the article. These inaccuracies are: (1) The article states the Rosenberg case began with the defection of Igor Gouzenko, code clerk, Soviet Embassy in Canada, in 1946, when the name and British address of Klaus Fuchs was found in Gouzenko's notebook. This is incorrect. Actually information concerning Fuchs, Harry Gold, and Rosenbergs came from [REDACTED] (TS) b1

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Re: Julius Rosenberg, was., et al
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~~TOP SECRET~~ b1

[REDACTED] (2) Article states -
[REDACTED] began searching for Gold after the confession of Fuchs. We
[REDACTED] had information from [REDACTED] (2) b1

[REDACTED] with the additional information supplied by Fuchs, we
identified Gold. (3) Article states Gold gave us the name of David
Greenglass. Actually, Gold was unable to recall the name of
Greenglass but with the [REDACTED] and Gold's (3) b1
information, we identified Greenglass. (4) The article states FBI
agents searched the Greenglass apartment with the Greenglasses'
permission and took photographs of Mr. and Mrs. Greenglass to Gold
who identified them and then the FBI agents returned to the
Greenglass apartment and arrested him. The facts are that when the
initial interrogation of Greenglass began it continued until his
admission of espionage activities was made. While the interview was
being conducted, photographs were displayed to Gold who made the
identification of Greenglass. (5) The article states Rosenberg was
an official of the Society of Architects and Engineers. Actually,
Rosenberg belonged to the Federation of Architects, Engineers,
Chemists, and Technicians (FAECT). (6) The article states Julius
Rosenberg married Ethel Greenglass just before graduation from college.
This is inaccurate as Rosenberg graduated in February, 1939, and
married Ethel in June, 1939. (7) The article states Rosenberg told
Greenglass he visited one of his contacts at Warner-Swasey turret lathe
plant. This is incorrect. During his direct testimony, Greenglass
stated Rosenberg told him he had seen the Warner-Swasey turret lathe
plant in Cleveland, Ohio, when he went to Cleveland to see one of
his contacts. (8) The article states Joel Barr worked on the
problems of launching a sky platform earth satellite and the FBI
knows Barr gave this data to Rosenberg in 1942. This is incorrect.
We have no information Barr ever worked on such a project or gave
information to Rosenberg on this program. Greenglass does not know
who gave Rosenberg this information. (9) Rosenberg also boasted that
he received the mathematics of an atomic plane from one of his contacts
and that Alfred Sarant, contact of Julius Rosenberg, worked on this
project. We have no such information that Sarant worked on this
project. From our investigation, it was learned that William Perl
furnished this information to Rosenberg.

There was a statement in the article that seven members of
the Rosenberg ring were not tried since two had disappeared and there
was not evidence beyond a reasonable doubt to convict the other five,
two of whom were scientists and three women. This reference is to
Joel Barr and Alfred Sarant who fled the United States. The scientists

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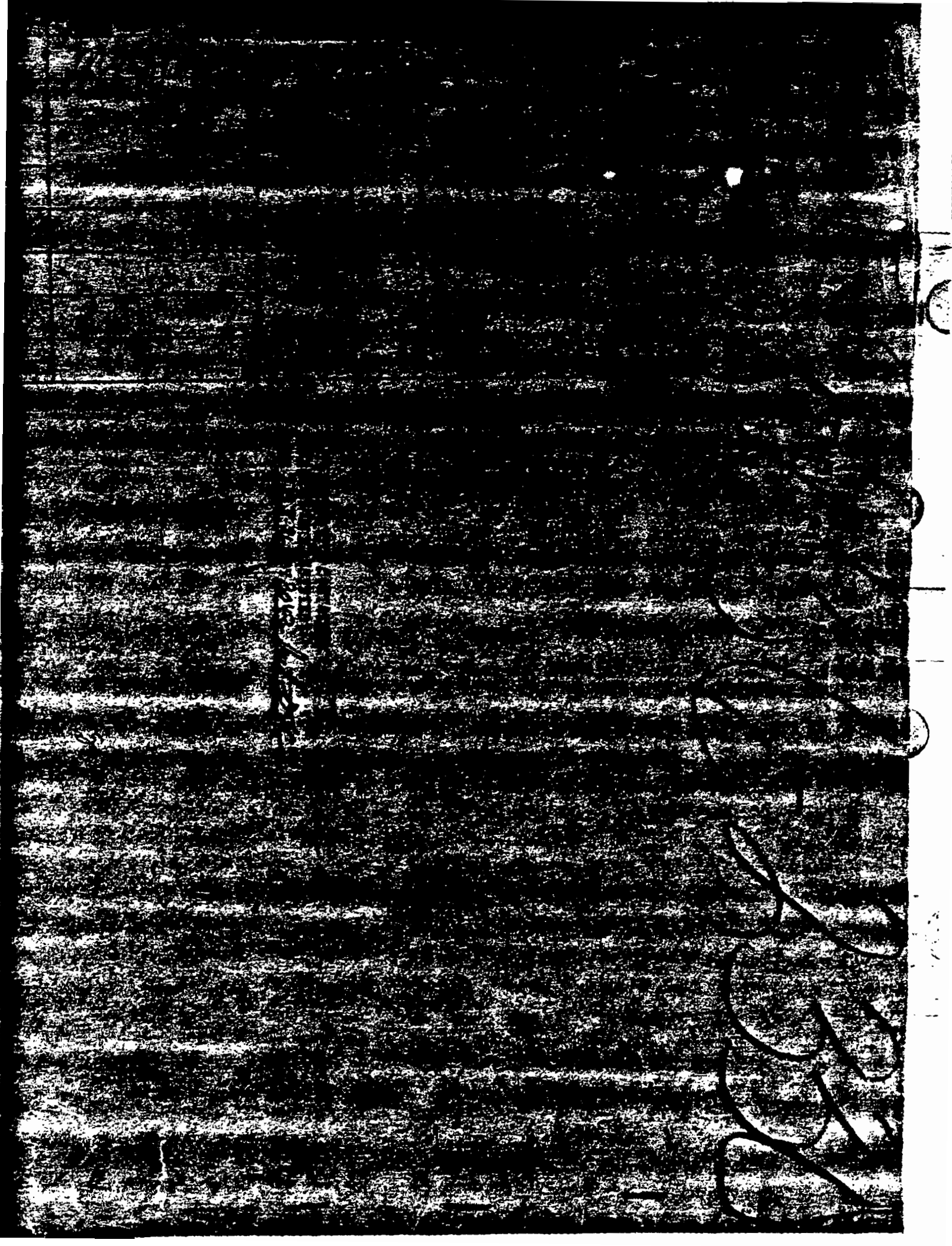
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are probably William Perl and Weldon Bruce Dayton. Dayton was a next-door neighbor to Sarant and it was his wife who left the United States with Sarant. The three women are probably Vivian Glassman, Anne Sidorovich and Mrs. Louise Sarant. Glassman was utilized as a courier to go to Cleveland and furnish William Perl with \$2,000 and instructions on how to leave the United States. Rosenberg told Greenglass that Anne Sidorovich would meet him and obtain from his information concerning the atom bomb. She did not make the contact; however, it was made by Harry Gold. Rosenberg told Jerome Eugene Tartakow, former fellow inmate of Rosenberg in the Federal House of Detention, that Louise Sarant was a Russian agent. Our investigation has failed to substantiate this. (u)

The article then sets out eighteen of the charges made against the Government in the Wexley book and gives specific answers to each one of these charges. The article concludes with a statement by Pollack that the basic argument of Wexley is preposterous and such a frame-up as charged by Wexley is impossible. (u)

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The first real story of the big atomic-bomb plot

THE PEOPLE WHO STOLE IT FROM US

*Many think they were
framed, but a special U. S.
report shows positively
how these Americans
gave Russia the A-bomb*

Julius Rosenberg

Ethel Rosenberg

David Greenglass

Harry Gold

By BILL DAVIDSON

AT 8 P.M. ON FRIDAY, June 19, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg sat in the Death House at Sing Sing Prison awaiting execution.

Fifty miles away, in Union Square, the scene of New York City's left-wing rallies, thousands of Communist-guided Rosenberg sympathizers milled back and forth, singing *Let My People Go*. In Washington, D. C., pro-Communist pickets paraded before the White House, under the watchful eyes of extra details of policemen. In Paris and Rome, organized leftist mobs surged through the streets, yelling the Rosenbergs' innocence.

By 8:25, the Rosenbergs had died in the electric chair, the first Americans ever to be put to death for espionage by an American civil court in peacetime.

That should have ended the most sensational, most controversial spy case in U. S. history. But it didn't. Minutes later, a speaker in

Union Square shouted, "They're gone—but we won't let them die!"

Those defiant words have proved to be prophetic. The Rosenbergs today are mentioned in the Communist press, both here and abroad, far more frequently than they ever were during their trial in 1951. And no less than 10 books have been written about what the Communists call "the American Dreyfus Case," all claiming that the Rosenbergs were railroaded to their deaths. The most important of these books is a 664-page volume, *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*, written by a left-wing, ex-Hollywood scenarist named John Wexley. The Communists quote the Wexley book the way Moslems quote the Koran. Through it, they have succeeded in winning over many well-meaning non-Communists, such as former OWI chief Elmer Davis, who wrote that, after reading the book, he had no reason to believe most of the testimony which condemned the Rosenbergs.

Emboldened by such reactions, the Com-

munist press constantly uses the Wexley book to hurl challenges at the U. S. Government. On June 16, 1957, for example, a lead article in *The Daily Worker* blared: "The Department of Justice has not answered the facts presented by John Wexley in *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*. It never will because it cannot. The Rosenberg-Sobell case was a frame-up."

The Government is now preparing to refute the Communist charges. For three and a half years, President Eisenhower and the Justice Department ignored the accusations. They believed that Americans had faith in their own jury system (and in the affirming decisions of the finest appeals judges on the U. S. bench). Because of this assumption, they felt that they did not have to reopen the files to prove again that the Rosenbergs were justly convicted. But now—four years after the execution—the clever propaganda of the Communists has so confused many loyal citizens that they are asking themselves: Were the Rosenbergs really guilty?

Consequently, in December, 1956, Attor-

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The spy ring was first exposed by a Russian Embassy clerk

ney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., ordered Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, the head of the Department of Justice's Internal Security Division, to prepare a full report of the case—including previously unreleased facts. Assigned to the job was Benjamin F. Pollack, a brilliant Harvard Law School graduate and veteran Justice Department attorney. For eight months, Pollack had access to all the FBI files and to all the evidence and testimony in the case. He interviewed witnesses and the men who arrested and prosecuted the Rosenbergs and their co-conspirator, Morton Sobell (now serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz). This reporter worked along with Pollack (who was aided by Government Attorney A. Warren Littmann) during much of his investigation. Look was given access to the extensive data that went into the Government report, of which this article is an exclusive preview.

THE report proves conclusively that the Rosenbergs were convicted by a powerful web of interlinking testimony—backed by strong circumstantial evidence—that would be unassailable in any court in the world. It discloses for the first time the atomic secrets transmitted to the Russians by the Rosenbergs. It reveals new information—such as the fact that there were seven other known American members of the spy ring, two of whom have now disappeared behind the Iron Curtain.

Most important of all, the Government's report breaks down all the charges made by the Communists in their four-year campaign to discredit the key Government witnesses in the case. One of the main points in Wexley's book, for example, hinges around a trip by Harry Gold, the spy ring's chief courier, from Albuquerque, N. M., to New York City. Gold testified that he obtained information about the atomic bomb from Rosenberg's brother-in-law, David Greenglass, who was then a soldier-technician at the Los Alamos Atomic Project. Gold left Albuquerque, where Greenglass lived, for New York by train on Sunday evening, June 3, 1945. He testified that he then gave the information to Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev in New York City at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, June 5.

Wexley builds much of his case around these dates. Using the evidence of railroad timetables, he insists that Gold could not possibly have reached New York by train before Wednesday morning—and that therefore his entire testimony was concocted and invalid.

However, it took Pollack exactly three days to demolish this point in the Communist argument. First, Pollack noted that Gold never testified

that he made the entire trip by train. He visited Gold in his cell in Lewisburg Federal Prison, where he is serving a 30-year sentence, and was told by the ex-spy that he traveled by train only from Albuquerque to Chicago on the Santa Fe Railroad's *California Limited*. From Chicago, said Gold, he took a United Air Lines plane to Washington "at about 9:30" and completed the trip to New York by train, leaving Washington late in the afternoon. A check of the FBI files confirmed to Pollack that this was the same story Gold had told on July 10, 1950, after he was arrested.

Pollack's next step was to check with officials of United Air Lines. They said that a passenger arriving in Chicago on the *California Limited* could have flown from Chicago to Washington on their Flight 300, which left at 9:30 a.m. on June 5, 1945. This was the last piece of evidence that Pollack needed to complete his puzzle. He knew that Gold left Albuquerque by train at 8:10 p.m. on Sunday, arrived in Chicago at 7:30 a.m. on Tuesday, flew to Washington from Chicago at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday and arrived at 2:21 p.m. By taking a train from Washington at 4:00 p.m., he reached New York in plenty of time for his meeting with Soviet Vice Consul Yakovlev at 10 p.m. that night.

Using the same painstaking detective skill, Attorney Pollack pieced together the entire story of the crime, the trial and the aftermath.

THE trail of the crime began in 1946, when a Russian code clerk named Igor Gouzenko fled from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and exposed a Canadian spy ring. In one of Gouzenko's notebooks was the entry: "Klaus Fuchs, 84 George Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland." Dr. Fuchs was a German-born, naturalized British citizen, who had been one of the highest-ranking scientists working on the atomic bomb in the United States. Fuchs was arrested by the British and confessed, on January 27, 1950, that he was a Communist and had been spying continuously for the Russians from 1941 to 1949. He admitted that on at least 10 occasions he had given top secrets of the atomic bomb to an American courier working for the Russians—a dark, chunky man he knew only as "Raymond."

The FBI began an all-out search for "Raymond." On May 15, 1950—a little more than two months after Fuchs was given a maximum sentence of 14 years by a British court—their leads brought them to Harry Gold, a chemist at the Philadelphia General Hospital. At first, Gold denied everything. Then one of the FBI men asked, "Were you ever in Santa Fe, New Mexico?"

"No," said Gold. "In fact, I've

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., right, confers with William F. Tompkins, head of the Department of Justice's Internal Security Division.

British scientist Fuchs gave vital data to U.S. spies

never been west of the Mississippi River."

With Gold's consent, the FBI men searched his home. They found a long-forgotten map of the city of Santa Fe. Faced with this evidence, Gold collapsed in a chair and confessed everything. He admitted that he had been a courier for a Soviet spy ring for 14 years and that he was "Raymond," the man to whom Fuchs had passed atomic secrets.

Gold revealed that he began his spy activities in 1935. It was nine years later that he entered the big time. In March, 1944, he was sent to meet a man he was to know only as "John," later identified as Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev. It was Yakovlev who gave Gold his assignments to meet Fuchs and others in the espionage ring.

On the last Saturday in May, 1945, said Gold, he had a meeting with Yakovlev in a New York City restaurant. Gold was ordered to travel to Santa Fe to receive atomic data from Fuchs on June 2. Yakovlev told him he'd have to take on an additional assignment on the trip, in Albuquerque. He gave Gold a piece of onion-skin paper on which was typed the name "Greenglass" and an address, "209 North High Street." Below the name and address were the words, "Recognition Signal: 'I come from Julius.'" He also gave Gold a section of a cardboard Jello box, cut in an odd shape. He told Gold that for purposes of positive identification, the contact, Greenglass, would have another section of the Jello box that would exactly fit the irregular edges of Gold's.

After his rendezvous with Fuchs, Gold proceeded by bus to Albuquerque, arriving at 8:20 p.m. on June 2. The Greenglasses were not at home. Gold spent the night in a tourist home. The next day, he checked into the Hilton Hotel, and at 8:30 that morning, he was at the High Street address. A dark haired young man answered his knock. "Mr. Green-

glass?" asked Gold. "Yes," said the young man. "I come from Julius," said Gold, and he produced his section of Jello box. Greenglass called his wife, and she fished the other part of the Jello box out of her purse. The pieces matched. Greenglass invited Gold inside. "I'll have the material on the atomic bomb ready for you by about three o'clock this afternoon," he told Gold. Gold then gave Greenglass an envelope containing \$500.

At 8:10 that evening, Gold was on the train headed east. On Tuesday night in New York, he handed Yakovlev two envelopes, one marked "Doctor," containing the information he had received from Fuchs, and one labeled "Other," containing Greenglass' material. Two weeks later, Yakovlev told Gold that the material received from Greenglass was excellent.

By the time Gold had reached this stage of his narrative, the FBI agents knew they had come across a spy case of enormous magnitude. Quickly they moved in on David Greenglass, who was then working as a machinist in New York. On June 15, 1950, two agents visited him at his apartment. He had been questioned by the FBI once before, in February, 1950, about the disappearance of some uranium from Los Alamos when he was stationed there. (Later, he admitted he had taken a chunk of uranium as a souvenir but said he had become frightened about having it in his possession and had thrown it in the East River.) The FBI men indicated that the new interview was part of the same investigation. They asked permission to search the house. They found several photographs of Greenglass and his wife. They took the photos to Harry Gold. Gold studied them. "That's the man who gave me the atom-bomb information in Albuquerque," he said.

Four FBI agents returned to Greenglass' apartment. They arrested him and, after extensive questioning, he made a complete confession. The main facts of his confession jibed

with the story told by Gold. The FBI asked Greenglass who had instigated his espionage activities and to whom he had given most of his information. "My brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg," Greenglass replied.

Julius Rosenberg—who was 32 years old when he was arrested—was a tall, bespectacled, scholarly-looking man with a long record of affinity for Communist causes. The son of poor Jewish immigrants, he had been brought up in a strict religious atmosphere, but apparently had rebelled against the precepts of his faith at an early age. The FBI uncovered evidence of his radical tendencies at Seward Park High School in New York City, and found he had been active in the Young Communist League at the College of the City of New York. Later, after he was graduated as an electrical engineer in 1939, he became an official of the Society of Architects and Engineers, an association that was known to be Communist dominated.

Just before he was graduated from college, he married Ethel Greenglass, a tough, domineering girl nearly three years his senior. She, too, came from poor parents who lived on New York's Lower East Side, and she, too, had broken with the strict Orthodox Jewish tradition. She was, in fact, a stronger adherent to the Communist cause than Rosenberg. Their parents despaired about their political leanings and called them "a pair of Communist fanatics." Not so Ethel's younger brother, David. A plodding youth who never did too well in school, David regarded his new brother-in-law Julius as an admirable intellectual. Eventually, through the Rosenbergs' influence, David and his bride, Ruth, also became Communist sympathizers.

In 1943, when he was 21 years old, David Greenglass was drafted into the U. S. Army. He had had some technical education at Brooklyn Polytech and at Pratt Institute, and the Army trained him to be a machinist. In July, 1944, he was assigned to the Manhattan Project, the hush-hush group of scientists and Army engineers who were developing the world's first atomic bomb. He was sent to Oak Ridge, Tenn., and then to Los Alamos, N. M., where he was put to work in a machine shop called the Theta Shop. He was continually instructed about the ultrasecret nature of the project, but he had no idea of what actually was under construction at Los Alamos.

He found out, in November, 1944, from his 20-year-old wife, Ruth, who traveled to Albuquerque to spend their second wedding anniversary with him. Just before leaving New York, Ruth had a visit from Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Julius said, "I know that David is working on a secret weapon called the atomic bomb. I want you to ask him to give me specific information about the locations, the personnel and the experiments conducted at Los Alamos." Ruth protested about getting mixed

up in anything of this sort. But Rosenberg said, "Don't you know Soviet Russia is an ally of the United States? The Russians are carrying a great share of the burden of war against Fascist Germany. The Soviet Union, therefore, deserves a break in getting information which the Allies are denying to Russia. I myself have searched for two years, and I've finally made contact with a group through whom I can directly help Russia."

Then Ethel Rosenberg said to Ruth, "Haven't you noticed that I'm not buying the *Daily Worker* at the usual newsstand any more? The reason for that is that Julius has finally attained the ambition of his life—to be an undercover man in part of the Soviet espionage system in the United States. At last, he's doing really worthwhile things for the cause. He can't be a conspicuous Communist sympathizer any more, so he can carry on the secret work without suspicion."

That convinced Ruth. Like David, she held Julius in high esteem and felt he must know what was right. Julius then gave her \$150 to help pay the expenses of her trip—the first payment of money to be made to the Greenglasses.

A FEW days later, Ruth gave David Julius' message. He, too, protested at first, but when she told him Julius' reasoning, he thought it over and agreed to give her information which she would memorize and transmit to the Rosenbergs. He detailed to her the exact layout of the Los Alamos base and its principal buildings. He also told her the names of the leading scientists who worked at the project, including those of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky and Dr. Niels Bohr. This was vital information, since the presence of these eminent scientists could easily tip off the nature of the project. So secret was the project that Bohr, for example, was known only as Dr. Baker, to conceal his true identity. The Russians may have already gotten this information from Fuchs, but, at the very least, the Greenglass data verified it.

In January, 1945, Greenglass got a furlough and went to New York. The next morning, Julius Rosenberg was at his apartment asking for information. He wanted specific details about all the work and experiments known to David at Los Alamos. According to Greenglass, Rosenberg then gave him a description of an atomic bomb, "so that I would be able to know what I am looking for." This turned out to be the type of bomb dropped at Hiroshima several months later. Justice Department investigator Pollack says that Rosenberg must have obtained this information from material fed to the spy ring by Dr. Fuchs.

That night, at Rosenberg's request, Greenglass sat down to prepare descriptions and sketches of the work he was doing at Los Alamos. He was one of 10 machinists in a group un-

Rosenberg boasted of getting out

der the direction of Dr. Kistiakowsky, one of the world's top scientists in the field of thermodynamics. The Kistiakowsky group specialized in high explosives. The various scientists would come into Greenglass' shop with directions for making needed pieces of apparatus, and the machinists would tool the apparatus out of metal.

In his work at Los Alamos, Greenglass made several so-called "flat-type lens molds." As another top scientist in the group, Dr. Walter E. Koski, later described them, such molds were used to form various combinations of high explosives into a certain shape so that when they were detonated, the shock waves converged on a given point with terrific force. From what was later divulged about the Nagasaki-type atomic bomb, it is apparent that Greenglass was working on the trigger mechanism that sets off the nuclear reaction in the bomb. Dr. Koski testified that the shape of the mold is the all-important factor, and this is what Greenglass gave to Rosenberg on that January, 1945, furlough. He also gave Rosenberg the names of "possible recruits" at Los Alamos "for Soviet espionage purposes." Those were his exact words. Greenglass' handwriting was bad, but Julius said Ethel would retype the information as she did with his other espionage material.

Rosenberg considered Greenglass' data about the high-explosive mold so important that he arranged for a meeting between Greenglass and a Russian member of the spy ring. The meeting was set for a street corner on First Avenue in New York City, at 11:30 one evening. Greenglass borrowed his father-in-law's car, and when he parked at the appointed corner, Rosenberg came up with a stranger. The man got into the car and, while Rosenberg waited on the corner, Greenglass drove around for about 20 minutes. As he drove, the stranger interrogated him in a heavy accent. He especially wanted to know the type of high explosives used, but Greenglass says he could not give positive answers to such questions, about which he had no direct knowledge. The strange automobile ride ended at the street corner where it had begun. Rosenberg and the Russian walked off together, and Greenglass went home.

But still Rosenberg wasn't satisfied. He invited David and Ruth Greenglass to dinner at his apartment one night. A woman named Mrs. Ann Sidorovich was there. Rosenberg told Greenglass that Mrs. Sidorovich would come to Albuquerque to receive more information from him. "However," he said, "in case someone else comes, I'll give you something to identify him by." He then produced the side of a Jell-o box, cut in two in a jagged manner. Ruth Greenglass took one half of the

oddly cut cardboard. Rosenberg kept the other. They were the two pieces the Greenglasses and Gold matched five months later, when Gold showed up in Albuquerque. Included in the information that Greenglass passed to Gold on that occasion was a sketch of the high-explosive lens, as set up in an advanced experiment. It showed exactly how the "implosion effect" (which triggers the nuclear reaction) was attained.

In April, 1945, Ruth Greenglass had gone to live in Albuquerque to be near David. She did so on Rosenberg's assurance that money would be forthcoming from the Russians to cover her living expenses. In September, 1945, she and David returned to New York when he received another furlough. Again, Julius Rosenberg wasted no time in coming to see them. David Greenglass had compiled a fairly comprehensive description of the atomic bomb itself. He knew it was different from the bomb Rosenberg had described to him in January, and he called it "the bomb which works on an implosion effect." He did not know that this was the type that had been dropped on Nagasaki.

Greenglass gave Rosenberg a cross-section sketch of the bomb and 12 pages of explanatory material. Rosenberg paid him \$200. Again, Ethel Rosenberg retyped the material and corrected the grammar. While this was being done, Greenglass and Rosenberg chatted, and Rosenberg told him that he had stolen a secret proximity fuse from the Emerson Radio and Electric Company, where he worked as an engineer, and had given it to the Russians. When Ethel Rosenberg had finished the typing, Julius burned Greenglass' original notes in a frying pan and flushed the ashes down the toilet.

DESPITE Rosenberg's urgings to stay on as a civilian at Los Alamos in order to continue spying for him, Greenglass got a discharge from the Army in February, 1946. He returned to New York and started a machine-shop business. Julius Rosenberg was one of his partners.

Between 1946 and 1950, according to Greenglass, he had many conversations with Rosenberg about the latter's continuing espionage activities. Once, Julius offered to have the Russians pay Greenglass' living expenses if he would resume his education under the G.I. Bill of Rights at a good engineering college like M.I.T. Julius made it clear, David told the FBI, that the purpose of this was to "cultivate the friendship of people I had known at Los Alamos and also acquire new friendships with people who were in the field of . . . nuclear energy."

Julius told David that he was paying for other students to go to school in various upstate New York universities. He also told him that he had agents in upstate New York and in

satellite, atomic-plane secrets

One who were feeding him secret defense information which he was transmitting to the Russians. He mentioned specifically that he was getting information from the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., and from someone in Cleveland, Ohio. Once, he told Greenglass that, while he was in Cleveland, he visited one of his contacts at the Warner-Swazey turret-lathe plant.

Several times, Julius spoke to David about a college class-mate of his named Joel Barr, a brilliant mathematician and physicist, who had worked on the mathematical problems of launching a "sky-platform earth satellite." (The FBI knows that Barr gave this data to Rosenberg in 1947.) Rosenberg also boasted that he had received the mathematics of an atomic plane from one of his contacts. Later, Rosenberg admitted a close friendship with Alfred Sarant, an engineer who had worked on this project. Joel Barr fled to Europe in 1947. Sarant escaped to Mexico with the wife of his best friend. Then he, too, disappeared. It is presumed that both are now behind the Iron Curtain.

Rosenberg told Greenglass about his methods of communicating with the Russians. "He told me that if he wanted to get in touch with the Russians, he had a means of communicating with them in a motion-picture theater, an alcove where he would put microfilm or messages and the Russians would pick it up. If he wanted to see him in person, he would put a message in there and by prearrangement they would meet at some lonely spot on Long Island." The Rosenbergs showed him gifts they had received "as a reward from the Russians"—two watches and a console table. The console table was hollowed out, and Julius told him he used it for microfilming. Greenglass

frequently saw this talk in the Rosenberg home.

By 1950, the Rosenberg-Greenglass business partnership had broken up and Greenglass didn't see his brother-in-law so frequently. But one morning in February, an excited Rosenberg came to his apartment. He told him that Klaus Fuchs had been arrested in England. "Do you remember that man who came to see you in Albuquerque?" asked Rosenberg. "Well, Fuchs was also one of his contacts." He told Greenglass he'd have to leave the country. David said he didn't know how he could do it, but Julius said, "Oh, they let other people out who are far more important than you are. They let Joel Barr out, and he was a member of our espionage ring."

GREGLASS said he'd think it over. However, his wife was badly burned in an accident, and soon afterward she gave birth to their second child, so he did nothing about planning his escape. Late in May, Rosenberg came to see him again. This time, he had with him a newspaper detailing the arrest of Harry Gold. "Now you have to leave the country," he said. He gave Greenglass \$1,000 and promised him \$25,000 more. He instructed him to get five sets of passport photos of himself and his family, and he said that he, Rosenberg, would obtain inoculation certificates for the Greenglasses from a doctor he knew. He told them to go to Mexico, using the inoculation certificates to get tourist cards at the border.

In Mexico City, Greenglass was to write a letter to the secretary to the Soviet Ambassador, signing it "I. Jackson." Three days later, he was to go to the statue of Columbus in the Plaza Colon at 5 p.m., carrying a guide to the city, with his little finger

The FBI caught three just as they were planning escape

inserted into the pages. Said Greenglass, "I was to wait until a man came up close to me and then I was to say, 'That is a magnificent statue,' and that I was from Oklahoma and hadn't seen a statue like it before. That man was to say, 'Oh, there are much more beautiful statues in Paris.' That was to be our identification. Then, he was to give me passports and additional money so I could go on with my trip." Greenglass was to repeat the same procedure at the statue of Linnaeus in Stockholm, where he would be given means of transportation to Czechoslovakia.

GREENGLASS had the passport photos taken the following Sunday. He gave five sets to Julius but kept a sixth set, which he later turned over to the FBI. Rosenberg told him that he himself would have to flee to Mexico because Elizabeth Bentley, ex-Communist spy courier, knew about his spy activities. A week later, he gave Greenglass an additional \$4,000. They took a walk to discuss David's escape plans. During the walk, they met a Mr. and Mrs. Herman Einsohn, who stopped to chat for a few minutes with David. A few days later, however, Greenglass informed Rosenberg that he had changed his mind. He was not going to flee. By now, he knew he had committed a heinous crime and he was resigned to face the consequences. He was waiting when the FBI agents came to his apartment on June 15.

With the arrest of David Greenglass, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were soon picked up. They denied everything. The FBI then fanned out to determine where else the tortuous espionage trail led. Methodically, they interviewed every one of

Rosenberg's classmates at C.C.N.Y. On July 21, 1950, they came upon a man named Max Elitcher, who was not in Rosenberg's class but who had known him in college.

Elitcher had been employed as an engineer in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department in Washington from 1938 to 1948. He worked on computers for anti-aircraft fire control. He told the FBI that Rosenberg visited him in Washington in 1944 and vainly tried to induce him to join his espionage ring. He said Rosenberg told him he merely had to bring him blueprints from his shop and that he'd photograph them and return them the next day. To try to convince him, Rosenberg told him that Elitcher's best friend and former roommate was among the many scientists who were furnishing information to him for transmission to Russia. The man's name? Morton Sobell. He worked at the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

To the FBI men, this was another missing link. Greenglass had told them of the espionage contact whom Rosenberg visited frequently at the G.E. plant in Schenectady.

ELITCHER continued to talk. In 1946, he said, Sobell—who had recruited him into the Communist party—asked him for a secret pamphlet about a fire-control system on which he was working. When Elitcher refused to give it to him, he said, "Why don't you talk to Julius Rosenberg about it?" He also sent him to see Rosenberg when Elitcher decided to leave the Government. Rosenberg tried to persuade him to stay on and do espionage work for him, but Elitcher said no.

In at least nine such fruitless at-

Seven members of the spy ring here escaped prosecution

tempt to entice Elitcher in the spy ring. Rosenberg openly told him about his own espionage activities. Sobell, too, admitted his involvement in Elitcher. On one occasion, in July, 1943, Elitcher visited Sobell in New York, and Sobell told him that he had some valuable espionage information in a can of film—that he should have given to Rosenberg some time ago. Sobell asked Elitcher to drive downtown with him while he delivered the film to Rosenberg. Elitcher waited outside the Rosenberg apartment while Sobell made the delivery.

The FBI now moved in on Sobell. They discovered that he failed to report for work at his job at the Reeves Instrument Company beginning on June 16, the day after David Greenglass was arrested. On June 21, Sobell had withdrawn practically all his money from his bank account, and on June 22 he had flown to Mexico with his entire family. As soon as he arrived, he cashed in his return plane tickets.

Using several pseudonyms, Sobell attempted to book passage to Europe. On August 16, 1950, he was apprehended in Mexico City by the Mexican Federal Security Police. He was forcibly taken to the U. S. border and deported as an undesirable alien. FBI agents were awaiting to arrest him as he was expelled across the border into Laredo, Texas.

SOBELL was the only one of eight known members of the spy ring to stand trial with the Rosenbergs and Greenglass. Two members of the ring had disappeared, and the Government felt there was not enough evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, to convict the other five—two scientists and three women. The trial began on March 6, 1951, in the United States Court House in Foley Square in New York. It lasted exactly 31 days, and the Communist press barely took notice of the proceedings.

The Government's main witnesses were Gold, Elitcher and the Greenglasses, who recounted the same stories they had given to the FBI. Though she was named in the indictment, Ruth Greenglass was not a defendant. The Government attorneys reasoned that her part in the plot had been a passive one and that if she, too, had to stand trial, they might lose the co-operation of their key witness, David Greenglass.

There were two high lights to the trial. The first came during Greenglass' testimony. So secret was the material he had passed to Rosenberg that there was a great debate within the Government as to whether it would jeopardize the security of the nation to reveal it in open court. Members of the prosecution staff met with the Atomic Energy Commission and with the Joint Congressional

Committee on Atomic Energy. It was agreed that unless some material was disclosed to indicate the gravity of the crime—the entire case might be dismissed. A top official of the Atomic Energy Commission, William Dawson, was assigned to sit in court and declassify the material line by line—reclassifying it as "secret" after it was used as evidence.

At it turned out, this wasn't necessary. In a surprise move, Julius Rosenberg's defense counsel, Emanuel H. Bloch, arose and "as an American citizen and as a person who owes his allegiance to this country," moved that the confidential character of the material be preserved by showing it only to the court and to the jury. After a long discussion, Judge Irving Kaufman agreed to limit the disclosure of the material.

THE second high light of the trial came during the testimony of Julius Rosenberg—who, like his wife, denied every allegation. Several times, Rosenberg was asked about his Communist party affiliations (the FBI had his card number and a complete report on all his party activities). But he took the Fifth Amendment each time on grounds of self-incrimination. He was asked, "Is it not a fact that in February, 1944, you transferred from Branch 16-B of the Industrial Division of the Communist party to the Eastern Club of the First Assembly District under transfer number 121792?"

Rosenberg flatly said, "I refuse to answer."

U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol read a statement Rosenberg had made in 1945 when he was charged with being a Communist and suspended from his Government job with the Army Signal Corps. The statement, in a letter written to the Signal Corps, was: "I am not now and never have been a Communist member. I know nothing about branches, divisions, clubs or transfers. I never heard either of the division or the club referred to. I had nothing to do with the so-called transfer. Either the charge is based on a case of mistaken identity or a complete falsehood. In any event, it has not the slightest basis of fact."

Saypol asked, "Did you make such a statement?"

Rosenberg replied, "I refuse to answer any question on the contents of that letter." His attorney, Emanuel Bloch, then directed him to answer yes to the question, and he did.

"All right," continued Saypol, "was that answer true at the time you made it?"

"I refuse to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination."

According to Government Attorney Pollack, such evasions, plus many contradictions in his testimony, killed any sympathy the jury might

The Reds complained the trial was an anti-Semitic plot

have had toward Rosenberg. Whereas the Government brought in 19 corroborating witnesses in addition to Elitcher, Gold and the Greenglasses, only two minor outside witnesses appeared for the defendants. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg testified for themselves. *Morton Sobell didn't even take the stand to utter a single word in his own defense.* The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against all three.

On April 5, 1951, Judge Kaufman passed sentence on the defendants. He said, "I consider your crime worse than murder. . . . I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb . . . has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000, and who knows but millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason." He then sentenced Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death in the electric chair. Sobell got 30 years, and Greenglass, 15. Harry Gold was already serving a 30-year sentence for his part in the Fuchs case.

The nation accepted the verdict and the sentences; the Communists virtually ignored them. But then an amazing thing happened. In August, 1951, the Communist press suddenly adopted the Rosenberg case as a *cause célèbre*. The Rosenbergs and Sobell were convicted on concocted evidence, they said, as innocent victims of an anti-Semitic witch hunt. By December, 1951, the campaign was in high gear with the formation of the National Committee to Secure

Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The cry of anti-Semitism reached its peak with the world-wide demonstrations on the evening of the Rosenbergs' executions.

When Pollack began his report on the Rosenberg case in 1956, he was faced with a formidable task. As he puts it, "When you read the Wexley book without knowing the facts of the case, it makes out a plausible story. But on careful analysis, you can find very clever bias, very shrewdly employed. Wexley took only the aspects of the testimony that were favorable to his side."

First, Pollack (himself a Jew) began to investigate the reasons why the Communists suddenly took on the case as a great anti-Semitic issue. He says, "It happened at a serious time for the Communist party in the United States. In Russia, Stalin had just launched an anti-Semitic campaign of his own, and had jailed several distinguished Jewish physicians in the so-called doctors' plot. In the satellite countries, Jewish leaders such as Slansky and Rajk had been tried and executed for treason. As a result, Jewish Communists in the United States had become disillusioned and were deserting the party in droves. So the American Politburo seized on the Rosenberg case—which it had studiously ignored to that moment—as a desperate move to divert attention from Russian anti-Semitism. It was a diabolically successful move. Not only did it succeed in distracting attention from Russia and the satellites, but it created doubt in many minds and took in hundreds

The Government report proves all Red charges are false

of thousands of dollars from non-Communists all over the world."

WITH all the facts at hand, Pollock proceeded to dissect the Communist arguments, one by one. Space does not permit his complete analysis in this article, but following are the main Communist charges, and the Government's answers:

Communist charge: The selection of the Rosenberg jury was part of the frame-up. Although one third of the population of New York is Jewish, there was not a single Jew on the jury. **The Government's answer:** The defense had 120 peremptory challenges, 40 more than usual. That means that they could throw out 120 prospective jurors without giving any reason whatever. Of five jurors with obviously Jewish names, the prosecution threw out only one; the defense removed four by challenge. The defense attorneys declared that they were satisfied with those jurors finally selected.

Communist charge: Judge Irving Kaufman was biased and unfair to the defense throughout the trial. Himself a Jew, he was leaning over backward to prove that Jews are not soft on communism. **Wexley says:** "Whenever he had the slightest opportunity to do so, he managed to exacerbate the defense by tossing in some remark that would humiliate, ridicule, confuse or throw them off balance." **The Government's answer:** The best way to reply to this charge is to quote, directly from the record, the remarks of chief defense counsel Emanuel H. Bloch at the end of the trial. Bloch said to Judge Kaufman, "I, for one, and I think all my co-counsel, feel that you have been extremely courteous to us and you have afforded us lawyers every privilege that a lawyer should expect in a criminal case. . . . We feel that the trial has been conducted . . . with that decorum and dignity that befit an American trial."

Communist charge: Harry Gold is a pathological liar. He made up the entire fantasy of the spy plot to hoist the world and to see his name in headlines. He is mentally abnormal. **Wexley says:** "Prison for Gold represented almost a sanctuary, a retreat." **The Government's answer:** It is difficult to believe that anyone would make up a story that would net him 30 years in prison. Besides, the one way to destroy the story of a "pathological liar" in court is to bring in psychiatrists and witnesses to refute him, and to tear his allegations apart in cross-examination. The Rosenberg defense didn't introduce a single witness to cast doubt on Gold's testimony, and they didn't put him on the stand for as much as a single word of cross-examination.

Communist charge: There is

no proof that Harry Gold was in New Mexico to meet Fuchs and Greenglass. The FBI got him to sign a registration card from the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque after he was arrested five years later. They chose the Hilton because it is the only hotel in Albuquerque which keeps its registration cards for more than three years. **The Government's answer:** It is preposterous to suggest that the F.B.I. would do such a thing, or that it could get away with it if it tried. Hotel employers and records could have been subpoenaed to prove the falsity of the registration card, and experts could have testified that the ink was only a few months old instead of five years. With such obvious courses open to the Rosenberg defense, they certainly would have taken advantage of them—and destroyed the entire Government case—if they thought the charge had any validity. The registration card was never challenged in court.

Communist charge: David Greenglass was not intelligent enough to absorb complicated information about the atomic bomb or to sketch its component parts. He was just a mechanic. He never graduated from any of the technical schools he attended. Foreign scientists and one of America's top atomic experts, Dr. Harold C. Urey, insist that he couldn't possibly understand—and therefore could not transmit—atomic data. **The Government's answer:** Greenglass didn't graduate from school because he worked at night and had to drop out when his schedule became too rigorous. However, he was skilled enough technically to become assistant foreman of his highly important shop at Los Alamos. None of the foreign scientists or Dr. Urey ever saw Greenglass. They have no knowledge of the material he transmitted because it was impounded by the court. None of them, moreover, was ever called by the defense to test Greenglass' intellectual and technical capacity. On the other hand, a key Government witness, Dr. Walter Koski, was an eminent atomic scientist. He was Greenglass' immediate superior. He knew him at Los Alamos and he heard all of the secret evidence in court. Dr. Koski testified that Greenglass' sketch of the high-explosive lens mold was "substantially an accurate representation of a sketch I made about that time at Los Alamos." He identified other of Greenglass' sketches as "reasonably accurate." He described Greenglass' testimony explaining the sketches as "reasonably accurate." Dr. Koski was asked, "Was the defendant Greenglass in a position where, by reason of his employment in the Theta Shop, he could see the sketches which you turned over?" Koski an-

tive of Macy's, testified that a sales slip could not be obtained because the records of the year had been destroyed. On cross-examination, however, Kelly said that delivery records might be available and that city sales-tax records were available. Either one of these could have scored a vital point for the Rosenbergs' case if they had been submitted as evidence. They were not.

Communist charge: If, as the FBI claimed, the console table was used for microfilming, why was it not seized and brought in as evidence? **The Government's answer:** The simple truth is that the FBI could not find the console table in the Rosenbergs' apartment when they were arrested. Long after the trial, it was found by a left-wing newspaperman in Rosenberg's mother's home. If the defense knew where the table was, why didn't it bring it in and prove that it indeed had come from Macy's? Concerning the table's use for photography, the Rosenbergs' maid testified that, though it was the best piece of furniture the Rosenbergs had, they habitually kept it in a dark closet. The FBI visited an apartment at 65 Morton Street in New York City, which they knew Rosenberg had frequented. The apartment, they discovered, contained very little furniture. It was filled, instead, with work benches. In the kitchen, the FBI found a reflector-type flood lamp, the kind used in photography. The apartment had been rented by Alfred Sarant, who fled the country when the case broke.

Communist charge: The FBI must have concocted David Greenglass' story, because Greenglass told many more details in court than he did when he was first arrested by the FBI. **The Government's answer:** This brings up a fascinating development. Shortly after the trial, someone broke into the office of O. John Rogge, Greenglass' lawyer, and stole all his files pertaining to the case. Copies of the files turned up later in Paris, in the office of a leftist French lawyer named Paul Villard, and they eventually became the basis of much of Wexley's book. Unfortunately for Wexley's purposes, the stolen files contained data only about Greenglass' first interviews with the FBI. In subsequent interviews, he revealed much more information.

Communist charge: There was absolutely no corroborating evidence to substantiate the Gold-Greenglass story. **The Government's answer:** This is a lie. There was corroborating circumstantial evidence at almost every turn. The day after Gold said he gave the Greenglasses \$500 in Albuquerque, for example, Ruth Greenglass deposited \$400 in the Albuquerque National Trust and Savings Bank. On the same day, she bought a \$50 war bond at the First National Bank of Albuquerque. Similarly, Rosenberg's last payment to Greenglass ended up in Greenglass' lawyer's office. Another telling point was that a set of the Greenglasses' passport photos was found in Rosen-

berg's apartment. The Rosenbergs' maid corroborated the testimony about the console table; a physician, Dr. George Bernhardt, confirmed that Rosenberg asked him about a vaccination certificate for "a friend going to Mexico"; Mr. and Mrs. Einsohn testified that they met Greenglass and Rosenberg on the day that Greenglass said he and his brother-in-law took a walk to discuss their escape plans; a photographer named Ben Schneider, who made passport photos of the Rosenberg family, confirmed Greenglass' statement that Rosenberg himself was planning to flee the country. Ex-Communist spy courier Elizabeth Bentley testified that she often received espionage information over the phone from a man named "Julius" and that "Julius" was later identified to her by her Communist spy boss, Jacob Golos, as "an engineer who lives in Knickerbocker Village," Rosenberg's address.

Communist charge: Morton Sobell was convicted only on the testimony of Max Elitcher, who was induced by the FBI to testify falsely in order to save himself from a perjury indictment (for having sworn, in an application for a Government job, that he was not a Communist).

The Government's answer: Elitcher was in no jeopardy whatever on this charge. The statute of limitations had long since run out, and he could not be prosecuted even if the Government wanted to. His attorney certainly must have informed him of this. Besides, Sobell's own actions contributed to his conviction more than anything else. He left his job the day after the arrest of David Greenglass, a man he didn't even know. He then fled with his family to Mexico. Six Mexican witnesses testified that he used aliases such as Marvin Salt and M. Sand as he attempted to arrange passage to Europe, and that he said he was in Mexico to avoid going back into the U. S. Army, though he never had been in the Army. An American witness, William Danziger, testified that he received letters from Sobell from Mexico (with an alias in the return address), asking him to forward enclosed letters to Sobell's sister-in-law. And, finally, Sobell refused to take the stand in his own defense.

Communist charge: Morton Sobell was beaten and kidnapped by the Mexican police and turned over to the FBI, in violation of international law. **The Government's answer:** There is no proof of this beating and mistreatment, except for Sobell's say-so. He didn't even mention it until after the trial. If such deplorable treatment actually occurred, why didn't he or his wife take the stand to tell the story? It almost certainly would have evoked sympathy from the jury. Only last year, in denying a motion for a new trial based on this charge, Judge Irving Kaufman said, "I find it difficult to believe that a man who was seized and blackjacked, as he claimed, would not have immedi-

The defense lawyer said that the defendants got a fair trial

ately shouted out this injustice to the world."

Communist charge: Says Wexley, "This was a political trial. It was not a trial of evidence and the jury never weighed the evidence." **The Government's answer:** Again, the best reply is to quote the defense counsel, Emanuel Bloch. After the jury had brought in the verdict of guilty, he said, "All that a lawyer expects is a jury to decide a case on the evidence with mature deliberation. I feel satisfied by reason of the length of time you took for your deliberations, as well as the questions asked during the course of your deliberations, that you examined very carefully the evidence and came to certain conclusions."

Communist charge: Democratic Attorney General Howard McGrath plotted with Judge Kaufman and U. S. Attorney Saypol — both Democrats — to make sure the Rosenbergs received death sentences. McGrath ordered this to prove that the Democratic party was not "soft on communism," as Sen. Joseph McCarthy had charged. **The Government's answer:** The Justice Department made no recommendation whatever to Judge Kaufman about the sentences. In fact, McGrath says, "If I had, I would have recommended mercy for Ethel Rosenberg."

Communist charge: The death sentences were cruel and unusual punishment. **The Government's answer:** In reviewing the case, one of America's most respected appeals court judges, the late Jerome M. Frank, ruled that in view of the circumstances, "it cannot be held that these sentences are unconstitutional or cruel."

Communist charge: It is astonishing that the Supreme Court never

reviewed the trial record and therefore never affirmed the fairness of the trial or the sentence. **The Government's answer:** This is a stratagem to mislead the public. As every lawyer knows, the Supreme Court only accepts a case for review when substantial questions of law are involved, and twice the Supreme Court ruled that there were no such grounds — with only one of the nine justices dissenting.

"In sum," says Government Attorney Pollack, "when you weave your way through the maze of clever leftist double talk, the basic argument of Wexley and the Communists is preposterous. They want us to believe that five people in various parts of the world — Klaus Fuchs, Harry Gold, David Greenglass, Ruth Greenglass and Max Elitcher — all independently made up stories that just happened to coincide in detail; that dozens of FBI men and Government officials collaborated in faking evidence and testimony to support this invention; that hotels, banks and 18 witnesses — all respected citizens — lent their assistance to the plot. We are asked to believe that with perhaps a hundred people involved in such a monstrous fraud, not a single participant would step forward to expose the fakery. We are asked to overlook the damning fact that three Rosenberg accomplices (who didn't even know Fuchs, Gold or Greenglass) fled the United States the moment the spy plot began to unravel!"

"I'm sure that when the facts become known by those who still might think that justice was not done, they will agree with Judge Kaufman, who said, 'It is not in my power, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, to forgive you. Only the Lord can find mercy for what you have done.'"

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI

DATE: October 17, 1957

FROM : *nm* Harold H. Healy, Jr.
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General

SUBJECT:

Julius Rosenberg

Mr. Tolson	☒
Mr. Nichols	☒
Mr. Boardman	☒
Mr. Belmont	☒
Mr. Mohr	☒
Mr. Parsons	☒
Mr. Rosen	☒
Mr. Tamm	☒
Mr. Trotter	☒
Mr. Nease	☒
Tele. Room	☒
Mr. Holloman	☒
Miss Gandy	☒

The Attorney General thought you would be interested in the attached letter from Judge Kaufman, which I have replied to for the Attorney General.

Attachment

lh

21

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INDEXED - 24
EX - 13

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OCT 23 1957

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Chambers of
Judge Irving R. Kaufman
United States Courthouse
New York 7, New York

October 15, 1957

Personal

Honorable Herbert Brownell, Jr.
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear General:

I have just finished reading the story in the October 29th issue of "Look" magazine dealing with the Rosenberg case. The story makes mention of the fact that as a result of the insidious and clever Communist propaganda concerning this case, and which has been effective in confusing many decent people, you directed your Internal Security Division to prepare a full report on the case. I note also that Benjamin Pollack was assigned to do this work.

As you know, I have not uttered a word--as indeed I should not--in answer to these horribly concocted Communist charges concerning my conduct in the trial, although I must confess on occasions it was rather difficult to remain silent. Indeed, I have observed, that over the past year or so this propaganda has become intensified and it has been a frustrating experience to feel that no one was making a reply to these accusations hurled at American justice and that we were contenting ourselves with the belief that decent people would not believe them.

It has, therefore, come as a great relief to me to know that you have undertaken the difficult task of exposing these accusations for what they are, and the article in "Look" indicates that Benjamin Pollack has indeed done a very thorough and scholarly job. I hasten to commend you for undertaking this task, but I should have known that in doing so, you were merely exhibiting those characteristics for which you have always been known--a contempt for falsehood and a reverence for the truth.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Irving R. Kaufman

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ENCLOSURE

UP27

CORRESPONDENT

THE STATE DEPARTMENT WILL HOLD ITS DAILY BRIEFING AT 1:15 P.M. TODAY.

VCNS

10/17--GE1017A

UP28

STATE DEPARTMENT APPOINTMENTS:

12:00 ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR, TO SEE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY DILLON.

2:15 FRENCH AMBASSADOR, TO SEE ASSISTANT SECRETARY ELDRICK.

3:30 LEBANESE FOREIGN MINISTER, TO SEE ASSISTANT SECRETARY MOUNTREE.

10/17--GE1018A

UP29

(INTERNAL SECURITY)

EXECUTED ATOM SPY JULIUS ROSENBERG WAS REPORTED IN TESTIMONY TODAY AS HAVING KNOWN RUSSIA WAS STEALING U.S. SPACE SATELLITE SECRETS AS EARLY AS 1948.

ROBERT MORRIS, CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE, SAID HE WOULD INSERT THE TESTIMONY IN THE COMMITTEE'S RECORD TODAY. IT CAME FROM DAVID GREENGLASS, BROTHER OF ROSENBERG'S WIFE, ETHEL.

MORRIS SAID GREENGLASS REPORTED THAT JULIUS ROSENBERG TOLD HIM IN 1948 THAT THE RUSSIANS TOLE SPACE SATELLITE AND ATOMIC AIRPLANE PLANS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

HE SAID GREENGLASS DIVULGED TO INVESTIGATORS THE NAMES OF TWO PEOPLE HE THOUGHT PASSED ON THE INFORMATION TO ROSENBERG. THE NAMES OF THE TWO ARE BEING WITHHELD UNTIL MORE SPECIFIC INFORMATION IS GATHERED ON THEM, MORRIS SAID.

MORRIS SAID THE INFORMATION WOULD BE GIVEN TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO STUDY AND TO CONSIDER WHETHER TO RECALL GREENGLASS FOR TESTIMONY LATER.

10/17--GE1021A

UP30

ADD QUEEN, WILLIAMSBURG (UP4)

THE QUEEN TOOK OFF FROM PATRICK HENRY AIRPORT AT 10:15 A.M. THEIR DEPARTURE FROM HERE WAS QUITE IN CONTRAST TO THE PUBLIC EXCITEMENT WHICH MARKED THEIR ARRIVAL AND FEWER THAN 1,000 PERSONS TURNED OUT AT THE AIRPORT TO SEE THEM OFF, IN CONTRAST TO THE 10,000 WHO WELCOMED THEM YESTERDAY.

10/17--GE1023A

UP31

(FLU)

A RASH OF FLU EPIDEMICS AROUND THE NATION HAS CLAIMED MORE THAN 30 LIVES IN THE PAST FEW DAYS, WITH ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE VICTIMS CHILDREN IN ILLINOIS AND PENNSYLVANIA SCHOOLS FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED.

THE LATEST TRAGIC FLU OUTBREAK KILLED FIVE YOUTHS AT THE DIXON, ILL., STATE SCHOOL FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED. IT FOLLOWED A FLU OUTBREAK WHICH KILLED SIX CHILDREN AT THE PENNHURST STATE TRAINING SCHOOL NEAR PHILADELPHIA TUESDAY.

HEALTH OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON EXPRESSED CONCERN OVER THE UPSWING IN DEATHS FROM ASIAN FLU AND ALLIED ILLNESSES, AND THE U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACTED TO BRING ITS REPORTS ON FLU OUTBREAKS UP TO DATE.

A UNITED PRESS SURVEY SINCE MONDAY SHOWED AT LEAST 31 DEATHS BLAMED ON FLU AND RESULTING COMPLICATIONS, EIGHT OF THEM IN PENNSYLVANIA, FIVE IN ILLINOIS, FOUR IN MICHIGAN, THREE EACH IN INDIANA AND NEW JERSEY, AND TWO EACH IN OHIO, UTAH, WISCONSIN AND NEW YORK STATE.

10/17--GE1025A

UP32

(NOBEL)

STOCKHOLM--EXISTENTIALIST FRENCH AUTHOR ALBERT CAMUS WAS AWARDED THE 1957 NOBEL PRIZE FOR LITERATURE TODAY.

HE WAS THE SECOND YOUNGEST WRITER IN HISTORY EVER TO WIN THE HIGH HONOR, WITH BRITAIN'S RUDYARD KIPLING THE ONLY ONE YOUNGER WHEN HE WON IT.

CAMUS WAS GIVEN THIS YEAR'S \$40,000 PRIZE FOR "HIS IMPORTANT LITERARY PRODUCTION WHICH, WITH CLEAR-SIGHTED EARNESTNESS, ILLUMINATES THE PROBLEMS OF THE HUMAN CONSCIENCE IN OUR TIME."

10/17--GE1027A

UP33

(SATELLITE)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.--SOVIET SATELLITE SPUTNIK WILL REMAIN ALOFT FOR AT LEAST TWO OR THREE MORE MONTHS, ACCORDING TO THE HEAD OF THE SMITHSONIAN ASTROPHYSICAL LABORATORY HERE.

DR. FRED L. WHIPPLE, WHO ALSO HEADS U.S. OPERATION MOONWATCH, DISAGREED WITH A PREDICTION YESTERDAY BY TWO NAVAL RESEARCH LABORATORY SCIENTISTS IN WASHINGTON WHO SAID SPUTNIK WAS DOOMED WITHIN A WEEK.

WHIPPLE SAID HE DID EXPECT THE THIRD SPACE ROCKET, WHICH IS ALSO CIRCLING THE EARTH, TO EXPIRE EARLIER THAN THE "MOON" ITSELF, BUT HE COULDN'T ESTIMATE WHEN.

10/17--GE1029A

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1 - Nichols
1 - Belmont
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lee

10-21-57

Airtel

SAC, Philadelphia

JULIUS ROSENBERG, was. et al
ESPIONAGE - R

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United Press article dated 10-17-57 reflects David Greenglass and Harry Gold were interviewed by Ben Mandel, investigator for Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on Tuesday, 10-15-57. Greenglass furnished Mandel information on sky platform and Nuclear Energy for Propulsion of Aircraft projects which he stated Rosenberg told him he got from "one of his boys". Article indicates Greenglass gave Mandel the names of two persons who might have furnished the information to Rosenberg. These persons are only described as (1) a physicist or aerodynamic expert then employed at National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and (2) an engineer who worked on the project at Sperry Gyroscopes. It is believed Greenglass could possibly be referring to William Perl and Joel Barr. *U.S.*

Bufiles reflect Greenglass furnished information to the Bureau and also testified to it during Rosenberg trial; however, he did not know who had furnished the information to Rosenberg. You should interview Greenglass and determine from him the names which he furnished to Mr. Mandel as well as the basis he has for suggesting these persons as suspects. You should also determine from Greenglass if he has any further knowledge concerning these projects and the identities of the persons who furnished the information to Rosenberg. *T*

This interview should be conducted promptly.

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Cover memo prepared 10-12-57 by JPL:sls re this outgoing mail.

ENCLOSURE

65 OCT 30 1957

UP93

(ROSENBERGS)

SENATE INVESTIGATORS PUBLISHED TODAY A MEMO QUOTING A MEMBER OF THE ROSENBERG SPY RING AS SAYING JULIUS ROSENBERG, THE EXECUTED ATOM SPY, GAVE RUSSIA U.S. DATA ON A "SPACE PLATFORM" IN 1947 OR 1948.

THE MEMO ALSO SAID ROSENBERG RECEIVED AND PASSED ALONG TO RUSSIA "MATHEMATICS FOR THE ATOMIC AIRPLANE."

THE MEMO WAS WRITTEN BY BEN MANDEL, AN INVESTIGATOR FOR THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUBCOMMITTEE, ON THE BASIS OF AN INTERVIEW WITH DAVID GREENGLASS AND HARRY GOLD IN THE LEWISBURG, PA., FEDERAL PENITENTIARY ON TUESDAY.

ROSENBERG AND HIS WIFE, ETHEL, WERE EXECUTED IN 1953 FOR STEALING ATOMIC SECRETS FOR RUSSIA. GREENGLASS, ETHEL'S BROTHER, AND GOLD WERE SENTENCED TO LONG PRISON TERMS FOR THEIR PART IN THE ESPIONAGE RING.

ACCORDING TO MANDEL'S MEMO, GREENGLASS SAID ROSENBERG MENTIONED A SPACE PLATFORM AND EXPLAINED ITS "DETAILS AND TECHNIQUE" DURING A CONVERSATION IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1947 OR 1948.

"WHEN GREENGLASS WAS ALONE WITH ROSENBERG LATER," THE MEMO SAID, "HE ASKED AGAIN ABOUT THE SPACE PLATFORM. ROSENBERG SAID IT WAS BEING SURVEYED. HE SAID ONE OF THE BOYS GAVE HIM THE INFORMATION AND 'I GAVE IT TO THE RUSSIANS.'"

NO NAMES WERE GIVEN OF PERSONS WHO MIGHT HAVE TURNED OVER THE SATELLITE AND ATOMIC INFORMATION TO ROSENBERG. THE SUBCOMMITTEE SAID THEY WERE INSERTED IN THE OFFICIAL RECORD BUT DELETED FROM THE PUBLISHED TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM.

THE MEMO SAID ONLY THAT ROSENBERG COULD HAVE RECEIVED THE DATA EITHER FROM A PHYSICIST OR AN AERODYNAMIC EXPERT THEN EMPLOYED BY THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS, OR FROM AN ENGINEER WHO "WORKED ON THE PROJECT AT SPERRY GYROSCOPE."

MANDEL SAID GOLD EXPANDED ON PREVIOUS TESTIMONY RELATING TO HIS ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES. AMONG OTHER THINGS, HE SAID, GOLD REPORTED THAT HE WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN PASSING TO THE RUSSIANS DATA ON SOLVENTS OBTAINED FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA SUGAR CO.

GOLD ALSO SAID HE OBTAINED FROM OTHERS IN THE RING DATA ON FILM SENSITIZERS AND DEVELOPERS, INFORMATION ON THE MANUFACTURE OF NYLON, DATA ON EXPLOSIVES, SYNTHETIC RUBBER, MAGNESIUM POWDER FOR FLARES, AND TRACER BULLETS.

ROBERT MORRIS, THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S CHIEF COUNSEL, SAID THE INFORMATION WILL BE STUDIED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE TO DETERMINE WHETHER GREENGLASS AND GOLD SHOULD BE SUMMONED FOR TESTIMONY LATER.

10/17--JE103P

OCTOBER 17, 1957

Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Following is the text of a memorandum offered for the record of the U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee by Robert Morris, Chief Counsel, and ordered into the record by Senator Olin D. Johnston on October 16. Deletions of names of individuals were made.

MEMORANDUM
October 16, 1957

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/31/86 BY 3042 BWT/che

TO: Mr. Morris

FROM: Ben Mandel

RE: Interview with David Greenglass and Harry Gold at Lewisburg Penitentiary on October 15, 1957.

David Greenglass

In 1947 or 1948 when Julius Rosenberg was moving some of his furniture from Knickerbocker Village on Monroe Street, New York City to Chappaqua, New York for the summer he was standing on the street corner near the moving van with David Greenglass and his brother. At that time Rosenberg said, "We now have a space platform." He said he had heard this from a friend. At that time Rosenberg explained the details and the technique of the space platform.

When Greenglass was alone with Rosenberg later he asked again about the space platform. Rosenberg said it was being surveyed. He said one of the boys gave me the information and "I gave it to the Russians."

Rosenberg also mentioned to Greenglass the atomic airplane. He said that the mathematics for the atomic airplane had already been worked out. Rosenberg said that he got it from his people and had passed it on to the Russians.

The information on this matter may have come to Rosenberg either from a physicist and aerodynamic expert who worked with the National Advisory Commission for Aviation at the time, or an engineer who worked on the project at Sperry Gyroscope. Rosenberg told Greenglass that the latter was one of "his people."

Rosenberg seemed to be well acquainted with the inside mechanism of the atomic airplane. He explained that the operator of the plane would have to be in a separate compartment from the reactor. He claimed that a report on the atomic airplane had been given to him.

Rosenberg, it should be noted, was chief inspector for the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army. In this capacity he went to all plants manufacturing equipment for the Signal Corps. It might be possible to secure from the Signal Corps a detailed analysis of the work done by Rosenberg. Through his employment, Rosenberg came to know individuals, experts, in the various plants throughout the country. Thus, for example, he was friendly with some people in the Philadelphia branch of the Procurement Division of the Air Corps and he cultivated this friendship. It should be noted that the Signal Corps worked on components of the guided missile, according to Greenglass.

I questioned Greenglass as to whether or not the espionage ring included any technical experts who could evaluate information on the spot. Greenglass said that the man whom he met at night in an automobile on the East side of New York City in the Forties (streets) seemed to him to be an expert engineer from the pointed questions he asked. He might have been a prominent person because he kept his identity hidden, his hat down, and his face in the shadow. He repeatedly warned Greenglass to keep his eye on the road and at one time he turned Greenglass' face with his hand away from looking at him.

Harry Gold

65-58236-

Gold remembered the following details about Rosenberg which he had previously mentioned.

About October 23, 1949, when Gold was on his way to meet Russian agent Sarytchev outside of the Bronx Park Zoo, he was walking past a restaurant which he had been instructed to pass. A man was watching him through the window of a restaurant whom he recognizes as having been Julius Rosenberg.

On the first Sunday of February 1950 after the arrest of Klaus Fuchs, Gold had a meeting in Queens near the 90th Street station of the Queens - Flushing line of the B.M.T. The meeting was what Gold called "optional". This meant that if Gold

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was anxious to see the agent he was to walk on a certain side of the street and if the agent was anxious to see Gold, the agent was to walk on another side of the street. At that time Gold was filled with anxiety because of the Fuchs case and was anxious to get the lowdown from the Russian. When Gold was on the little island under the elevated structure, a man came toward him. From the photographs which Gold saw in the newspapers later he believes that man was Rosenberg. In both cases it would seem that Rosenberg had been assigned to keep Gold under surveillance.

Gold also described other items of espionage which he had not detailed previously. He said he gave to a Russian agent whom he knew as Paul Smith the information regarding the manufacture of synthetic normal butanol alcohol, a solvent for lacquer, in which the Navy was deeply interested. Gold says that Paul Smith was the man who established the espionage ring in which he operated. He was either a Dane or Czech, about 5ft., 7, chunky, with a rather old face, light hair and eyes, and about 35 to 40 years of age. He had a wide mouth, was a neat dresser, had traveled widely, and spoke Danish and English. Gold knew him from October or November 1935 to July 1936 and met him about 12 or 15 times.

Gold also gave Smith information about absolute ethyl alcohol used to blend with motor fuel in order to extend such fuel. Gold's sources of information were the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. Gold also passed on information of the process for manufacturing ethyl chloride, an anaesthetic, which he obtained from the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. Gold also passed on information about other lacquer and varnish solvents, such as diethyl oxlate, amyl acetate, amyl butyrate, butyl acetate.

Gold believes that this information saved the Russians time and money which would have been required for their own experiments in producing these products. The information consisted of progress reports showing techniques.

Gold said that Semenov was a mechanical engineer and mathematician of a high order who worked for Amtorg. Semenov would be another example of a highly skilled scientific agent, a Russian, working in this country.

Gold listed the agents with whom he worked and the field in which they operated.

1. Al Slack. Worked on sensitizers and developers for films used for Kodachrome, manufactured by Eastman Kodak, for whom Slack worked. These were used for aerial photography. From Slack Gold also obtained the process for making the explosive known as RDX. Slack worked for the Holston Ordnance Works in Kingsport, Tenn., a division of Eastman Kodak which also manufactured explosives. Slack also gave Gold information regarding the manufacture of nylon which is used for many purposes including parachutes.

2. Abraham Brothman, a chemical engineer. Gave Gold the process for the manufacture of buna-s, a type of synthetic rubber of great importance. Brothman was rather vague in his information as to his sources, claiming at one time that he got this information from the United States Rubber Reserve Commission. Brothman worked for the Hendrick Manufacturing Co. which may have had contact with the United States Rubber Reserve Commission.

At one time Brothman said he had designed the machinery for chemical engineering mixing equipment, a very important factor in the chemical industry. This information he passed on to Gold. He also gave Gold a design for an aerosol container for spraying DDT.

Brothman gave Gold the design for making magnesium powder which is used for manufacturing flares and tracer bullets, both of considerable military importance.

Brothman was a partner in the Chemurgy Design Corp.

The visit to Greenglass and Gold was made possible through the courtesy of James B. Bennett, director of the Bureau of Prisons, and John C. Taylor, warden of the Lewisburg, Pa., prison, and H. A. Cox, associate warden.

COVER LETTER FOR BLOCKED MAIL TOO LARGE FOR FILE

RECORDED

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BEHIND THE FILE

THIS SERIAL THE (Date)

October 30, 1957

ISSUE OF THE (Name of the pamphlet)

*The People's Choice
State of Illinois*

SUBJECT

Julius Rosenberg

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Look Magazine

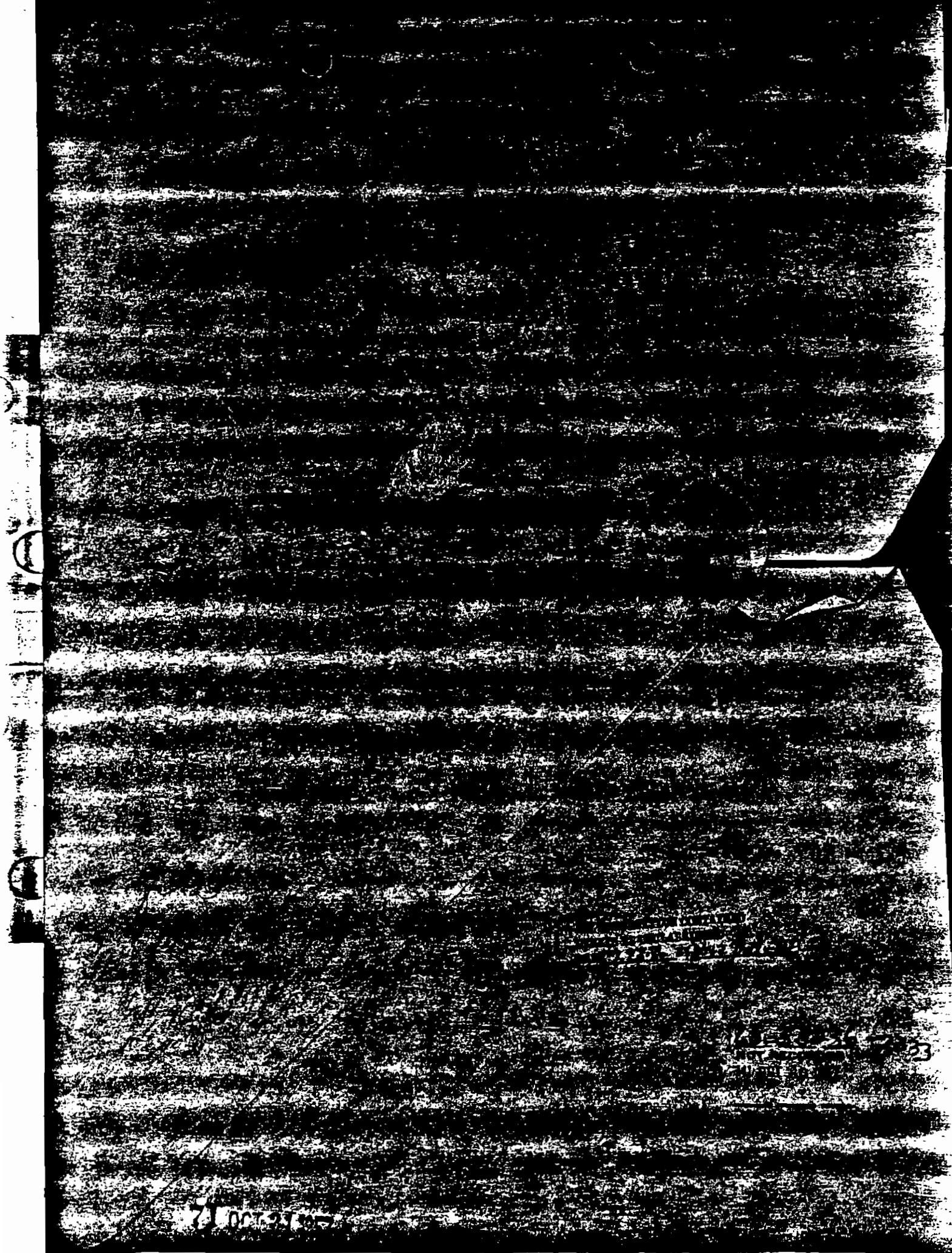
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100, 102, 103, 105*

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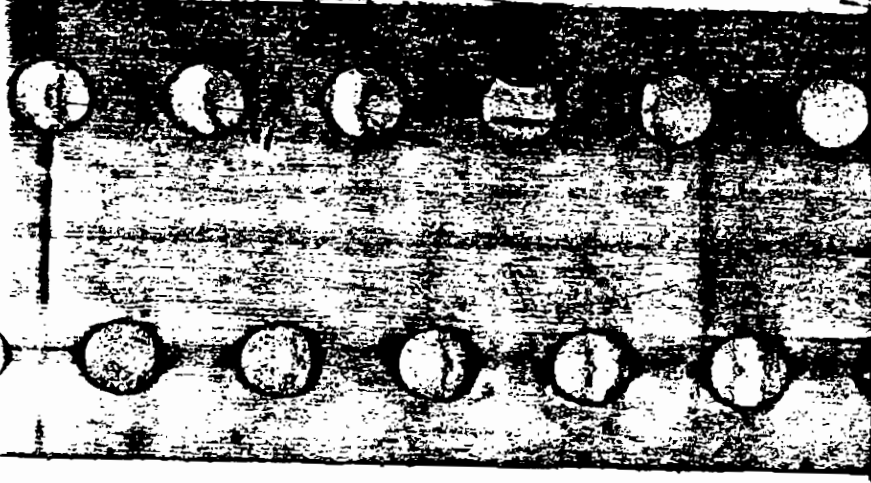


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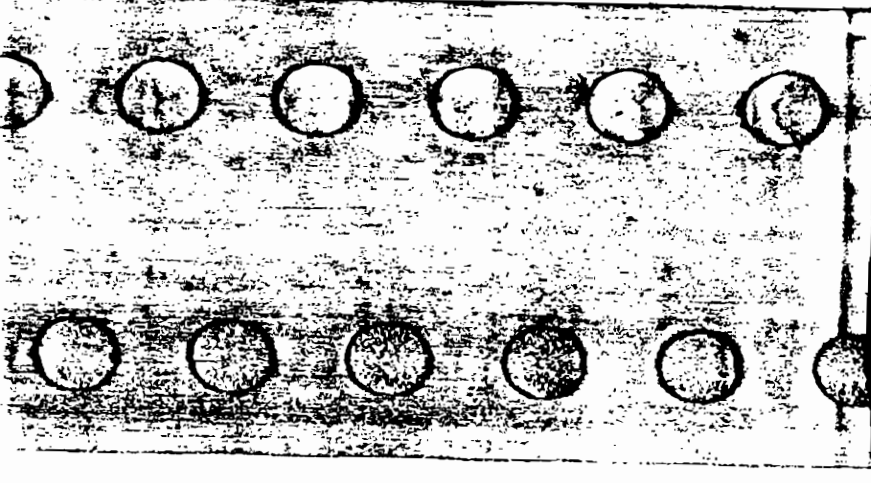
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CRIME RECORDS SECTION



each of their files. If some of these are mentioned in the same file, you might want to have one of your girls read this entire article and place the extra copies in some other files so it would be easily accessible in the future .

Enclosures (7)



The first real story of the big atomic-bomb plot

THE PEOPLE WHO STOLE IT FROM US



Julius Rosenberg



Ethel Rosenberg



David Greenglass



Harry Gold

Many think they were framed, but a special U. S. report shows positively how these Americans gave Russia the A-bomb

By BILL DAVIDSON

AT 3 P.M. ON FRIDAY, June 19, 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg sat in the Death House at Sing Sing Prison awaiting execution.

Forty miles away, in Union Square, the scene of New York City's left-wing rallies, thousands of Communist-guided Rosenberg sympathizers milled back and forth, singing *Let My People Go*. In Washington, D. C., pro-Communist pickets paraded before the White House, under the watchful eyes of extra details of policemen. In Paris and Rome, organized left-ist mobs surged through the streets, yelling the Rosenbergs' innocence.

By 8:25, the Rosenbergs had died in the electric chair, the first Americans ever to be put to death for espionage by an American civil court in peacetime.

That should have ended the most sensational, most controversial spy case in U. S. history. But it didn't. Minutes later, a speaker in

Union Square shouted, "They're gone—but we won't let them die!"

Those defiant words have proved to be prophetic. The Rosenbergs today are mentioned in the Communist press, both here and abroad, far more frequently than they ever were during their trial in 1951. And no less than 10 books have been written about what the Communists call "the American Dreyfus Case," all claiming that the Rosenbergs were railroaded to their deaths. The most important of these books is a 661-page volume, *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*, written by a left-wing ex-Hollywood scenarist named John Wexley. The Communists quote the Wexley book the way Moslems quote the Koran. Through it, they have succeeded in winning over many well-meaning non-Communists, such as former OWI chief Elmer Davis, who wrote that, after reading the book, he could not believe most of the testimony which condemned the Rosenbergs.

Emboldened by such reactions, the Com-

munist press constantly uses the Wexley book to hurl challenges at the U. S. Government. On June 16, 1957, for example, a lead article in *The Daily Worker* blared: "The Department of Justice has not answered the facts presented by John Wexley in *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*. It never will because it cannot. The Rosenberg-Sobell case was a frame-up."

The Government is now preparing to refute the Communist charges. For three and a half years, President Eisenhower and the Justice Department ignored the accusations. They believed that Americans had faith in their own jury system (and in the affirming decisions of the finest appeals judges on the U. S. bench). Because of this assumption, they felt that they did not have to reopen the files to prove again that the Rosenbergs were justly convicted. But now—four years after the execution—the clever propaganda of the Communists has so confused many loyal citizens that they are asking themselves: Were the Rosenbergs really guilty?

Consequently, in December, 1956, Attor-

continued



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NESTLÉ'S MAKES THE VERY BEST CHOCOLATE

THE SECRET continued

The spy ring was first exposed by a Russian embassy clerk

nex General Herbert Brownell, Jr., ordered Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins, the head of the Department of Justice's Internal Security Division, to prepare a full report of the case—including previously unreleased facts. Assigned to the job was Benjamin F. Pollack, a brilliant Harvard Law School graduate and veteran Justice Department attorney. For eight months, Pollack had access to all the FBI files and to all the evidence and testimony in the case. He interviewed witnesses and the men who arrested and prosecuted the Rosenbergs and their co-conspirator, Morton Sobell (now serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz). This reporter, who was aided in his research by Government Attorney A. Warren Littman, worked along with Pollack during much of his investigation. LOOK was given access to the extensive data that went into the Government report, of which this article is an exclusive preview.

THE report proves conclusively that the Rosenbergs were convicted by a powerful chain of interlinking testimony—backed by strong circumstantial evidence—that would be unavailable in any court in the world. It discloses for the first time the atomic secrets transmitted to the Russians by the Rosenbergs. It reveals new information—such as the fact that there were seven other known American members of the spy ring, two of whom have now disappeared behind the Iron Curtain.

Most important of all, the Government's report breaks down all the charges made by the Communists in their four-year campaign to discredit the key Government witnesses in the case. For example, they seize upon one of the main points in Wexley's book, a trip by Harry Gold, the spy ring's chief courier, from Albuquerque, N. M., to New York City. Gold testified that he obtained information about the atomic bomb from Rosenberg's brother-in-law, David Greenglass, who was then a soldier-technician at the Los Alamos Atomic Project. Gold left Albuquerque, where Greenglass lived, for New York by train on Sunday evening, June 3, 1945. He testified that he then gave the information to Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev in New York City at 10 p.m. on Tuesday, June 5.

Wexley builds much of his case around these dates. Using the evidence of railroad timetables, he insists that Gold could not possibly have reached New York by train before Wednesday morning—and that therefore his entire testimony was concocted and invalid.

However, it took Pollack exactly three days to demolish this point in the Wexley argument. First, Pollack noted that Gold never testified that

he made the entire trip by train. He visited Gold in his cell in Lewisburg Federal Prison, where he is serving a 30-year sentence, and was told by the ex-spy that he traveled by train only from Albuquerque to Chicago on the Santa Fe Railroad's *California Limited*. From Chicago, said Gold, he took a United Air Line plane to Washington "at about 9:30" and completed the trip to New York by train, leaving Washington late in the afternoon. A check of the FBI files confirmed to Pollack that this was the same story Gold had told on July 10, 1950, after he was arrested.

Pollack's next step was to check with officials of United Air Lines. They said that a passenger arriving in Chicago on the *California Limited* could have flown from Chicago to Washington on their Flight 300, which left at 9:30 a.m. on June 5, 1945. This was the last piece of evidence that Pollack needed to complete his puzzle. He knew that Gold left Albuquerque by train at 8:10 p.m. on Sunday, arrived in Chicago at 7:30 a.m. on Tuesday, flew to Washington from Chicago at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday and arrived at 2:21 p.m. By taking a train from Washington at 4:00 p.m., he reached New York in plenty of time for his meeting with Soviet Vice Consul Yakovlev at 10 p.m. that night.

Using the same painstaking detective skill, Attorney Pollack pieced together the entire story of the crime, the trial and the aftermath.

THE trail of the crime began in 1946, when a Russian code clerk named Igor Gouzenko fled from the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa and exposed a Canadian spy ring. In one of Gouzenko's notebooks was the entry: "Klaus Fuchs, 84 George Lane, University of Edinburgh, Scotland." Dr. Fuchs was a German-born, naturalized British citizen, who had been one of the highest-ranking scientists working on the atomic bomb in the United States. Fuchs was arrested by the British on February 3, 1950, and confessed that he was a Communist and had been spying continuously for the Russians from 1941 to 1949. He admitted that on at least 10 occasions he had given top secrets of the atomic bomb to a courier in the United States working for the Russians—a dark, chunky man he knew only as "Raymond."

The FBI began an all-out search for "Raymond." On May 15, 1950—a little more than two months after Fuchs was given a maximum sentence of 14 years by a British court—their leads brought them to Harry Gold, a chemist at the Philadelphia General Hospital. At first, Gold denied everything. Then one of the FBI men asked, "Were you ever in Santa Fe, New Mexico?"

"No," said Gold. "In fact, I've

continued



Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., right, confers with William F. Tompkins, head of the Department of Justice's Internal Security Division.

British scientist Fuchs gave vital data to U. S. spies

never been west of the Mississippi River."

With Gold's consent, the FBI men searched his home. They found a long-forgotten map of the city of Santa Fe. Faced with this evidence, Gold collapsed in a chair and began to confess. In the course of many talks with the FBI, he admitted that he had been a courier for a Soviet spy ring for 11 years and that he was "Raymond," the man to whom Fuchs had passed atomic secrets.

Gold revealed that he began his spy activities in 1935. It was nine years later that he entered the big time. In March, 1944, he was sent to meet a man he was to know only as "John," later identified as Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli Yakovlev. It was Yakovlev who gave Gold his assignments to meet Fuchs and others in the espionage ring.

On the last Saturday in May, 1945, said Gold, he had a meeting with Yakovlev in a New York City restaurant. Gold was ordered to travel to Santa Fe to receive atomic data from Fuchs on June 2. Yakovlev told him he'd have to take on an additional assignment on the trip, in Albuquerque. He gave Gold a piece of onion-skin paper on which was typed the name "Greenglass" and an address, "209 North High Street." Below the name and address were the words, "Recognition Signal: 'I come from Julius.'" He also gave Gold a section of a cardboard Jello box, cut in an odd shape. He told Gold that for purposes of positive identification, the contact, Greenglass, would have another section of the Jello box that would exactly fit the irregular edges of Gold's.

After his rendezvous with Fuchs, Gold proceeded by bus to Albuquerque, arriving at 8:20 p.m. on June 2. The Greenglasses were not at home. Gold spent the night in a tourist home. The next day, he checked into the Hilton Hotel, and at 8:30 that morning, he was at the High Street address. A dark-haired young man

answered his knock. "Mr. Greenglass?" asked Gold. "Yes," said the young man. "I come from Julius," said Gold, and he produced his section of Jello box. Greenglass called his wife, and she fished the other part of the Jello box out of her purse. The pieces matched. Greenglass invited Gold inside. He said he would have the material on the atomic bomb ready for Gold later that afternoon. Gold then gave Greenglass an envelope containing \$500.

At 8:10 that evening, Gold was on the train headed east. On Tuesday night in New York, he handed Yakovlev two envelopes, one marked "Doctor," containing the information he had received from Fuchs, and one labeled "Other," containing Greenglass' material. Two weeks later, Yakovlev told Gold that the material received from Greenglass was excellent.

By the time Gold had reached this stage of his narrative, the FBI agents knew they had come across a spy case of enormous magnitude. Quickly they moved in on David Greenglass, who was then working as a machinist in New York. On June 15, 1950, two agents visited him at his apartment. He had been questioned by the FBI once before, in February, 1950, about the disappearance of some uranium from Los Alamos when he was stationed there. (Later, he admitted he had taken a piece of uranium as a souvenir but said he had become frightened about having it in his possession and had thrown it in the East River.) The FBI men indicated that the new interview was part of the same investigation. They asked permission to search the house. They found several photographs of Greenglass and his wife. They took the photos to Harry Gold. Gold studied them. "That's the man who gave me the atom-bomb information in Albuquerque," he said.

Four FBI agents returned to Greenglass' apartment. They arrested him and, after a series of extensive interrogations, he made a complete

confession. The main facts of his confession jibed with the story told by Gold. The FBI asked Greenglass who had instigated his espionage activities and to whom he had given most of his information. "My brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg," Greenglass replied.

Julius Rosenberg—who was 32 years old when he was arrested—was a tall, bespectacled, scholarly-looking man with a long record of affinity for Communist causes. The son of poor Jewish immigrants, he had been brought up in a strict religious atmosphere, but apparently had rebelled against the precepts of his faith at an early age. The FBI uncovered evidence of his radical tendencies at Seward Park High School in New York City, and found he had been active in the Young Communist League at the College of the City of New York. Later, after he was graduated as an electrical engineer in 1939, he became an official of a professional association that was known to be Communist-dominated.

Just before he was graduated from college, he married Ethel Greenglass, a tough, domineering girl nearly three years his senior. She, too, came from poor parents who lived on New York's Lower East Side, and she, too, had broken with the strict Orthodox Jewish tradition. She was, in fact, a stronger adherent to the Communist cause than Rosenberg. Ethel's mother despaired about their political leanings and called them "a pair of Communist fanatics." Not so Ethel's younger brother, David. A plodding youth who never did too well in school, David regarded his new brother-in-law Julius as an admirable intellectual. Eventually, through the Rosenbergs' influence, David and his bride, Ruth, also became Communist sympathizers.

In 1943, when he was 21 years old, David Greenglass was drafted into the U. S. Army. He had had some technical education at Brooklyn Polytech and at Pratt Institute, and the Army trained him to be a machinist. In July, 1944, he was assigned to the Manhattan Project, the hush-hush group of scientists and Army engineers who were developing the world's first atomic bomb. He was sent to Oak Ridge, Tenn., and then to Los Alamos, N. M., where he was put to work in a machine shop called the Theta Shop. He was continually instructed about the ultrasecret nature of the project, but he had no idea of what actually was under construction at Los Alamos.

He found out, in November, 1944—from his 20-year-old wife, Ruth, who traveled to Albuquerque to spend their second wedding anniversary with him. Just before leaving New York, Ruth had a visit from Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Julius said, "I know that David is working on a secret weapon called the atomic bomb. I want you to ask him to give me specific information about the locations, the personnel and the experiments conducted at Los Alamos."

Ruth protested about getting mixed up in anything of this sort. But Rosenberg said, "Don't you know Soviet Russia is an ally of the United States? The Russians are carrying a great share of the burden of war against Fascist Germany. The Soviet Union, therefore, deserves a break in getting information which the Allies are denying to Russia. I myself have searched for two years, and I've finally made contact with a group through whom I can directly help Russia."

Ethel Rosenberg also said to Ruth, "Haven't you noticed that I'm not buying the *Daily Worker* at the usual newsstand any more? The reason for that is that Julius has finally attained the ambition of his life—to be an undercover man in part of the Soviet espionage system in the United States. At last, he's doing really worth-while things for the cause. He can't be a conspicuous Communist sympathizer any more, so he can carry on the secret work without suspicion."

That convinced Ruth. Like David, she held Julius in high esteem and felt he must know what was right. Julius then gave her \$150 to help pay the expenses of her trip—the first payment of money to be made to the Greenglasses.

A FEW days later, Ruth gave David Julius' message. He, too, protested at first, but when she told him Julius' reasoning, he thought it over and agreed to give her information which she would memorize and transmit to the Rosenbergs. He detailed to her the exact layout of the Los Alamos base and its principal buildings. He also told her the names of the leading scientists who worked at the project, including those of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky and Dr. Niels Bohr. This was vital information, since the presence of these eminent scientists could easily tip off the nature of the project. So secret was the project that Bohr, for example, was known only as Dr. Baker, to conceal his true identity. The Russians may have already gotten this information from Fuchs, but, at the very least, the Greenglass data verified it.

In January, 1945, Greenglass got a furlough and went to New York. The next morning, Julius Rosenberg was at his apartment asking for information. He wanted specific details about all the work and experiments known to David at Los Alamos. According to Greenglass, Rosenberg then gave him a description of an atomic bomb, "so that I would be able to know what I am looking for." This turned out to be the type of bomb dropped at Hiroshima several months later. Justice Department investigator Pollack says that Rosenberg must have obtained this information from material fed to the spy ring by Dr. Fuchs.

That night, at Rosenberg's request, Greenglass sat down to prepare descriptions and sketches of the work he was doing at Los Alamos. He was one of 10 machinists assigned to a

continued

Rosenberg boasted of getting our satellite, atomic-plane secrets

shop working on a project under the general direction of Dr. Kistiakowsky, one of the world's top scientists in the field of thermodynamics. The Kistiakowsky group specialized in high explosives. The various scientists would come into Greenglass' shop with directions for making needed pieces of apparatus, and the machinists would tool the apparatus out of metal.

In his work at Los Alamos, Greenglass made several so-called "flat-type lens molds." As another top scientist in the group, Dr. Walter E. Koski, later described them, such molds were used to form various combinations of high explosives into a certain shape so that when they were detonated, the shock waves converged on a given point with terrific force. From what was later divulged about the Nagasaki-type atomic bomb, it is apparent that Greenglass was working on the trigger mechanism that sets off the nuclear reaction in the bomb. Dr. Koski testified that the shape of the mold is the all-important factor, and this is what Greenglass gave to Rosenberg on that January, 1945, furlough. He also gave Rosenberg the names of "possible recruits" at Los Alamos for espionage purposes. Those were his exact words. Greenglass' handwriting was bad, but Julius said Ethel would retype the information as she did with his other espionage material.

Rosenberg considered Greenglass' data about the high-explosive mold so important that he arranged for a meeting between Greenglass and a Russian member of the spy ring. The meeting was set for a street corner on First Avenue in New York City, at 11:30 one evening. Greenglass borrowed his father-in-law's car, and when he parked at the appointed corner, Rosenberg came up with a stranger. The man got into the car and, while Rosenberg waited on the corner, Greenglass drove around for about 20 minutes. As he drove, the stranger interrogated him. He especially wanted to know the type of high explosives used, but Greenglass says he could not give positive answers to such questions, about which he had no direct knowledge. The strange automobile ride ended at the street corner where it had begun. Rosenberg and the Russian walked off together, and Greenglass went home.

On that same January furlough, Rosenberg invited David and Ruth Greenglass to dinner at his apartment one night. They were introduced to a woman there. Rosenberg told Greenglass that this woman would come to Albuquerque to receive more information from him. "However," he said, "in case someone else comes, I'll give you something to identify him by." He then produced the side of a Jello box, cut in two in a jagged manner. He gave Ruth Greenglass one half of the oddly cut cardboard. Rosenberg kept the other. They were

the two pieces the Greenglasses and Gold matched five months later, when Gold showed up in Albuquerque. Included in the information that Greenglass passed to Gold on that occasion was a sketch of the high-explosive lens, as set up in an advanced experiment. It showed exactly how the "implosion effect" (which triggers the nuclear reaction) was attained.

In April, 1945, Ruth Greenglass had gone to live in Albuquerque to be near David. She did so on Rosenberg's assurance that money would be forthcoming from the Russians to cover her living expenses. In September, 1945, she and David returned to New York when he received another furlough. Again, Julius Rosenberg wasted no time in coming to see them. David Greenglass had compiled a fairly comprehensive description of the atomic bomb itself. He knew it was different from the bomb Rosenberg had described to him in January, and he called it "the bomb which works on an implosion effect." He did not know that this was the type that had been dropped on Nagasaki.

Greenglass gave Rosenberg a cross-section sketch of the bomb and 12 pages of explanatory material. Rosenberg paid him \$200. Again, Ethel Rosenberg retyped the material and corrected the grammar. While this was being done, Greenglass and Rosenberg chatted, and Rosenberg told him that he had stolen a secret proximity fuse from the Emerson Radio Company, where he worked as an engineer, and had given it to the Russians. When Ethel Rosenberg had finished the typing, Julius burned Greenglass' original notes in a frying pan and flushed the ashes down the toilet.

DESPITE Rosenberg's urgings to stay on as a civilian at Los Alamos in order to continue spying for him, Greenglass got a discharge from the Army in February, 1946. He returned to New York and entered a machine-shop business. Julius Rosenberg was one of his partners.

Between 1946 and 1950, according to Greenglass, he had many conversations with Rosenberg about the latter's continuing espionage activities. Once, Julius offered to have the Russians pay Greenglass' living expenses if he would resume his education under the G.I. Bill of Rights at a good engineering college like M.I.T. Julius made it clear, David told the FBI, that the purpose of this was to "cultivate the friendship of people I had known at Los Alamos and also acquire new friendships with people who were in the field of . . . nuclear energy."

Julius told David that he was paying for other students to go to school in various upstate New York universities. He also told him that he had agents in upstate New York and in Ohio who were feeding him secret defense information which he was transmitting to the Russians. He

mentioned specifically that he was getting information from someone at the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., and from someone in Cleveland, Ohio. Once, he told Greenglass that, while he was in Cleveland, he visited one of his contacts at the Warner-Swasey turret-lathe plant.

Several times, Julius spoke to David about a college classmate of his named Joel Barr, a brilliant mathematician and physicist, who had worked on the mathematical problems of launching a "sky-platform earth satellite." (Some Government officials believe that Barr gave this data to Rosenberg in 1947.) Rosenberg also boasted that he had received the mathematics of an atomic plane from one of his contacts. Later, Rosenberg admitted a close friendship with Alfred Sarant, an engineer who had worked on this project. Barr vanished in Europe in 1947. Sarant escaped to Mexico with the wife of his best friend. Then he, too, disappeared. It is presumed that both are now behind the Iron Curtain.

Rosenberg told Greenglass about his methods of communicating with the Russians. "He told me that if he wanted to get in touch with the Russians, he had a means of communicating with them in a motion-picture theater, an alcove where he would put microfilm or messages and the Russians would pick it up. If he wanted to see them in person, he would put a message in there and by prearrangement they would meet at some lonely spot on Long Island." The Rosenbergs showed Greenglass gifts they had received "as a reward from the Russians"—two watches and a console table. The console table was hollowed out, and Julius told him he used it for microfilming. Greenglass frequently saw this table in the Rosenberg home.

By 1950, the Rosenberg-Greenglass business partnership had broken up and Greenglass didn't see his brother-in-law so frequently. But one morning in February, an excited Rosenberg came to his apartment. He told him that Klaus Fuchs had been arrested in England. "Do you remember that man who came to see you in Albuquerque?" asked Rosenberg. "Well, Fuchs was also one of his contacts," He told Greenglass he'd have to leave the country. David said he didn't know how he could do it, but Julius said, "Oh, they let other people out who are far more important than you are. They let Joel Barr out, and he was a member of our espionage ring."

GREENGlass said he'd think it over. However, his wife was badly burned in an accident, and soon afterward she gave birth to their second child, so he did nothing about planning his escape. Late in May, Rosenberg came to see him again. This time, he had with him a newspaper detailing the arrest of Harry Gold. "Now you have to leave the country," he said. He gave Greenglass \$1,000 and promised him \$6,000 more. He instructed him to get five sets of passport photos of himself and his family, and he said that he, Rosenberg, would obtain inoculation certificates for the Greenglasses from a doctor he knew. He told them to go to Mexico, using the inoculation certificates to get tourist cards at the border.

In Mexico City, Greenglass was to write a letter to the secretary to the Soviet Ambassador, signing it "I. Jackson." Three days later, he was to go to the statue of Columbus in the Plaza Colon at 5 p.m., carrying a guide to the city, with his little finger inserted into the pages. Said Greenglass, "I was to wait until a man

continued



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THE SECRET continued

The FBI caught three just as they were planning to flee

came up close to me and then I was to say, 'That is a magnificent statue,' and that I was from Oklahoma and hadn't seen a statue like it before. That man was to say, 'Oh, there are much more beautiful statues in Paris.' That was to be our identification. Then, he was to give me passports and additional money so I could go on with my trip." Greenglass was to repeat the same procedure at the statue of Linnaeus in Stockholm, where he would be given means of transportation to Czechoslovakia.

GREENGLASS had the passport photos taken the following Sunday. He gave five sets to Julius but kept a sixth set, which he later turned over to the FBI. Rosenberg told him that he himself would have to flee to Mexico because Elizabeth Bentley, ex-Communist spy courier, knew about his spy activities. A week later, he gave Greenglass an additional \$1,000. They took a walk to discuss David's escape plans. During the walk, they met a Mr. and Mrs. Herman Einsolin, who stopped to chat for a few minutes with David, completely unaware of his espionage involvement. A few days later, however, Greenglass informed Rosenberg that he had changed his mind. He was not going to flee. By now, he knew he had committed a heinous crime and he was resigned to face the consequences. He was waiting when the FBI agents came to his apartment on June 15.

Four weeks after the arrest of David Greenglass, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were picked up. They denied everything. The FBI then fanned out to determine where else the tortuous espionage trail led. Methodically, they interviewed every one of

Rosenberg's classmates at C.C.N.Y. On July 20, 1950, they came upon a man named Max Elitcher, who was not in Rosenberg's class but who had known him in college.

Elitcher had been employed as an engineer in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department in Washington from 1938 to 1948. He worked on computers for antiaircraft fire control. He told the FBI that Rosenberg visited him in Washington in 1944 and vainly tried to induce him to join his espionage ring. He said Rosenberg told him he merely had to bring him blueprints from his shop and that he'd photograph them and return them the next day. To try to convince him, Rosenberg told him that Elitcher's best friend and former roommate was among the many scientists who were furnishing information to him for transmission to Russia. The man's name? Morton Sobell. He worked at the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

To the FBI men, this was another missing link. Greenglass had told them of the espionage contact whom Rosenberg visited frequently at the G.E. plant in Schenectady.

ELITCHER continued to talk. In 1946, he said, Sobell—who had recruited him into the Communist party—asked him for a secret pamphlet about a fire-control system on which he was working. When Elitcher refused to give it to him, Sobell said, "Why don't you talk to Julius Rosenberg about it?" He also sent him to see Rosenberg when Elitcher decided to leave the Government. Rosenberg tried to persuade him to stay on and do espionage work for him, but Elitcher said no.

In at least nine such fruitless at-

continued



"Henson, what's this I hear about you working for the firm next door during our coffee break?"

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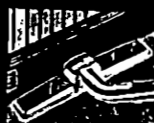
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THE SECRET

Seven members of the spy ring here escaped prosecution

tempts to enlist Elitcher in the spy ring. Rosenberg openly told him about his own espionage activities. Sobell, too, admitted his involvement to Elitcher. On one occasion, in July, 1948, Elitcher visited Sobell in New York, and Sobell told him that he had some valuable espionage information—in a can of film—that he should have given to Rosenberg some time ago. Sobell asked Elitcher to drive downtown with him while he delivered the film to Rosenberg. Elitcher waited outside the Rosenberg apartment while Sobell made the delivery.

The FBI now moved in on Sobell. They discovered that he failed to report for work at his job at the Reeves Instrument Company beginning on June 16, the day after David Greenglass was arrested. On June 21, Sobell had withdrawn practically all his money from his bank account, and on June 22 he had flown to Mexico with his entire family. As soon as he arrived, he cashed in his return plane tickets.

Using several pseudonyms, Sobell attempted to book passage to Europe. On August 16, 1950, he was apprehended in Mexico City by the Mexican Federal Security Police. He was forcibly taken to the U. S. border and deported as an undesirable alien. FBI agents were waiting to arrest him as he was expelled across the border into Laredo, Texas.

SOBELL was the only one of eight known members of the spy ring to stand trial with the Rosenbergs and Greenglass. Two members of the ring had disappeared, and the Government felt there was not enough evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt, to convict the other five—two scientists and three women. The trial began on March 6, 1951, in the United States Court House in Foley Square in New York. It lasted exactly 31 days, and the Communist press barely took notice of the proceedings.

The Government's main witnesses were Gold, Elitcher and the Greenglasses, who recounted the same stories they had given to the FBI. Though she was named in the indictment, Ruth Greenglass was not a defendant. The Government attorneys reasoned that her part in the plot had been primarily a passive one and that if she, too, had to stand trial, they might lose the cooperation of their key witness, David Greenglass.

There were two high lights to the trial. The first came during Greenglass' testimony. So secret was the material he had passed to Rosenberg that there was a great debate within the Government as to whether it would jeopardize the security of the nation to reveal it in open court. Members of the prosecution staff met with the Atomic Energy Commission and with the Joint Congressional

Committee on Atomic Energy. It was agreed that unless some material was disclosed—to indicate its highly secret nature—the entire case might be dismissed. A top official of the Atomic Energy Commission, William Denson, was assigned to sit in court and declassify the material line by line—reclassifying it as "secret" after it was used as evidence.

As it turned out, this wasn't necessary. In a surprise move, Julius Rosenberg's defense counsel, Emanuel H. Bloch, arose and "as an American citizen and as a person who owes his allegiance to this country," moved that the confidential character of the material be preserved by showing it only to the court and to the jury. After a long discussion, Judge Irving Kaufman agreed to limit the disclosure of the material.

THE second high light of the trial came during the testimony of Julius Rosenberg—who, like his wife, denied every allegation. Several times, Rosenberg was asked about his Communist party affiliations (the FBI had his card number and a complete report on all his party activities). But he took the Fifth Amendment each time on grounds of self-incrimination. He was asked, "Is it not a fact that in February, 1944, you transferred from Branch 16-B of the Industrial Division of the Communist party, to the Eastern Club of the First Assembly District under transfer number 12179?"

Rosenberg flatly said, "I refuse to answer."

U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol read a statement Rosenberg had made in 1945 when he was charged with being a Communist and suspended from his Government job with the Army Signal Corps. The statement, in a letter written to the Signal Corps, was: "I am not now and never have been a Communist member. I know nothing about branches, divisions, clubs or transfers. I never heard either of the division or the club referred to. I had nothing to do with the so-called transfer. Either the charge is based on a case of mistaken identity or a complete falsehood. In any event, it has not the slightest basis of fact."

Saypol asked, "Did you make such a statement?"

Rosenberg replied, "I refuse to answer any question on the contents of that letter." His attorney, Emanuel Bloch, then directed him to answer yes to the question, and he did.

"All right," continued Saypol, "was that answer true at the time you made it?"

"I refuse to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination."

According to Government Attorney Pollack, such evasions, plus many contradictions in his testimony, killed any sympathy the jury might

continued

The Reds complained the trial was an anti-Semitic plot

have had toward Rosenberg. Where as the Government brought in 18 corroborating witnesses, in addition to Elitcher, Gold and the Greenglasses, only two minor outside witnesses appeared for the defendants: Julius and Ethel Rosenberg testified for themselves. Morton Sobell didn't even take the stand to utter a single word in his own defense. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against all three.

On April 5, 1951, Judge Kaufman passed sentence on the defendants. He said, "I consider your crime worse than murder. . . . I believe your conduct in putting into the hands of the Russians the A-bomb . . . has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with the resultant casualties exceeding 50,000, and who knows but millions more of innocent people may pay the price of your treason." He then sentenced Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death in the electric chair. Sobell got 30 years, and Greenglass, 15. Harry Gold was already serving a 30-year sentence for his part in the Fuchs case.

The nation accepted the verdict and the sentences; the Communists virtually ignored them. But then an amazing thing happened. In August, 1951, the Communist press suddenly adopted the Rosenberg case as a cause célèbre. The Rosenbergs and Sobell were convicted on concocted evidence, they said, as innocent victims of an anti-Semitic witch hunt. By December, 1951, the campaign was in high gear with the formation of the National Committee to Secure

Justice in the Rosenberg Case. The cry of anti-Semitism reached its peak with the world-wide demonstrations on the evening of the Rosenbergs' executions.

When Pollack began his report on the Rosenberg case in 1956, he was faced with a formidable task. As he puts it, "When you read the *Wexley* book without knowing the facts of the case, it makes out a plausible story. But on careful analysis, you can find very clever bias, very shrewdly employed. *Wexley* stressed only the aspects of the testimony that were favorable to his side."

First, Pollack (himself a Jew) began to investigate the reasons why the Communists belatedly took on the case as a great anti-Semitic issue. He says, "It happened at a serious time for the Communist party in the United States. In Russia, Stalin had just launched an anti-Semitic campaign of his own, and had jailed several distinguished Jewish physicians in the so-called doctors' plot. In the satellite countries, Jewish leaders such as Slansky and Rajk had been tried and executed for treason. As a result, Jewish Communists in the United States had become disillusioned and were deserting the party in droves. So the American Politburo seized on the Rosenberg case—which it had studiously ignored to that moment—as a desperate move to divert attention from Russian anti-Semitism. It was a diabolically successful move. Not only did it succeed in distracting attention from Russia and the satellites, but it created doubt in many minds and took in hundreds

continued

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The Government report proves all Red charges are false

of thousands of dollars from non-Communists all over the world."

With all the facts at hand, Pollock proceeded to dissect the Communist arguments, one by one. Space does not permit his complete analysis in this article, but following are the main Communist charges, and the Government's answers:

Communist charge: The selection of the Rosenberg jury was part of the frame-up. Although almost a third of the population of New York is Jewish, there was not a single Jew on the jury. **The Government's answer:** The defense had 120 peremptory challenges, 40 more than usual. That means that they could throw out 120 prospective jurors without giving any reason whatever. Of five jurors with obviously Jewish names, the prosecution threw out only one; the defense removed four by challenge. For example, the next-to-last juror selected was a Jew. He was rejected by the defense.

Communist charge: Judge Irving Kaufman was biased and unfair to the defense throughout the trial. Himself a Jew, he was leaning over backwards to prove that Jews are not soft on communism. Similarly, Wesley says, "Whenever he had the slightest opportunity to do so, he managed to exacerbate the defense by tossing in some remark that would humiliate, ridicule, confuse or throw them off balance." **The Government's answer:** The best way to reply to this charge is to quote, directly from the record, the remarks of chief defense counsel Emanuel H. Bloch at the end of the trial. Bloch said to Judge Kaufman, "I, for one, and I think all my co-counsel, feel that you have been extremely courteous to us and you have afforded us lawyers every privilege that a lawyer should expect in a criminal case. . . . We feel that the trial has been conducted . . . with that decorum and dignity that befit an American trial."

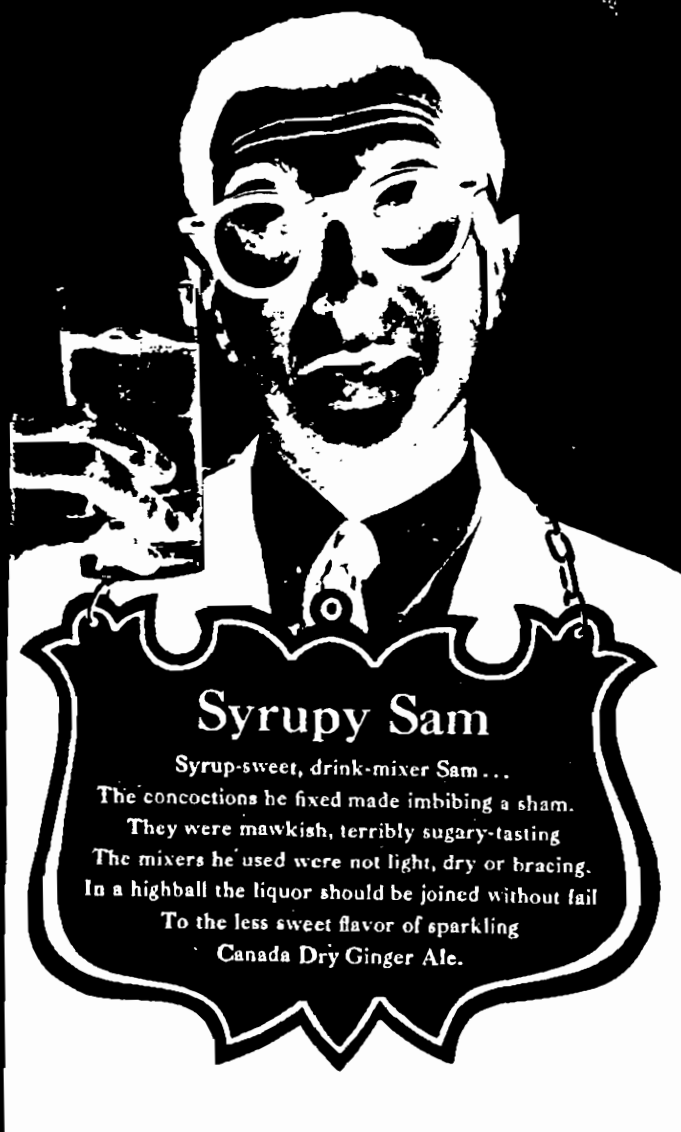
Communist charge: Harry Gold is a pathological liar. He made up the entire fantasy of the spy plot to hoax the world and to see his name in headlines. He is mentally abnormal. Likewise, Wesley says, "Prison for Gold represented almost a sanctuary, a retreat." **The Government's answer:** It is difficult to believe that anyone would make up a story that would net him 30 years in prison. Besides, the one way to destroy the story of a "pathological liar" in court is to bring in psychiatrists and witnesses to refute him, and to tear his allegations apart in cross examination. The Rosenberg defense didn't introduce a single witness to cast doubt on Gold's testimony, and they didn't put him on the stand for as much as a single word of cross examination.

Communist charge: There is

no proof that Harry Gold was in New Mexico to meet Fuchs and Greenglass. **The FBI** got him to sign a registration card from the Hilton Hotel in Albuquerque after he was arrested five years later. They chose the Hilton because it is the only hotel in Albuquerque which keeps its registration cards for more than three years. **The Government's answer:** It is preposterous to suggest that the FBI would do such a thing, or that it could get away with it if it tried. Hotel employees and records could have been subpoenaed to prove the falsity of the registration card, and experts could have testified that the ink was only a few months old instead of five years. With such obvious courses open to the Rosenberg defense, they certainly would have taken advantage of them—and destroyed the entire Government case—if they thought the charge had any validity. The registration card was never challenged in court.

Communist charge: David Greenglass was not intelligent enough to absorb complicated information about the atomic bomb or to sketch its component parts. He was just a mechanic. He never graduated from any of the technical schools he attended. Foreign scientists and one of America's top atomic experts, Dr. Harold C. Urey, insist that he couldn't possibly understand—and therefore could not transmit—atomic data. **The Government's answer:** Greenglass didn't graduate from school because he worked at night and had to drop out when his schedule became too rigorous. However, he was skilled enough technically to become assistant foreman of his highly important shop at Los Alamos. None of the foreign scientists or Dr. Urey ever saw Greenglass. They have no knowledge of the material he transmitted because it was impounded by the court. None of them, moreover, was ever called by the defense to test Greenglass' intellectual and technical capacity. On the other hand, a key Government witness, Dr. Walter Koski, was an eminent atomic scientist. He was one of Greenglass' superiors. He knew him at the Los Alamos laboratory and he heard all of the secret evidence in court. Dr. Koski testified that Greenglass' sketch of the high-explosive lens mold was "substantially an accurate representation of a sketch I made about that time at Los Alamos." He identified other of Greenglass' sketches as "reasonably accurate." He described Greenglass' testimony explaining the sketches as "reasonably accurate." Dr. Koski was asked, "Was the defendant Greenglass in a position where, by reason of his employment in the Theta Shop, he could see the sketches which you turned over?" Koski an-

continued



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THE SECRET continued

Rosenberg had big sums of Red money available for his use

swered, "He was." It is significant that the critics of the case—among them Wesley—never mention this portion of Dr. Koski's testimony. Legal experts say that the Koski statements were the most important evidence in the entire trial.

Communist charge: The FBI coached Greenglass in prison to absorb the technical details of the atomic bomb. **The Government's answer:** There has never been a shred of proof offered to support this charge, even though Greenglass was incarcerated in a cell where dozens of other prisoners observed him at all times. During the trial, moreover, defense counsel Emanuel Bloch made several vain attempts to discredit Greenglass' technical competence with unexpected trick questions. Once, for example, he asked him suddenly, "Do you know what an isotope is?" Greenglass shot back: "An isotope is an element having the same atomic structure but having a different atomic weight."

Communist charge: The material allegedly transmitted by Greenglass to Rosenberg was generally known in scientific circles and of no value to the Russians. **The Government's answer:** The best reply to this is Dr. Koski's testimony. He told the court, "To the best of my knowledge and [that of] all of my colleagues who were involved in this field, there was no information in textbooks or journals on this particular subject. It was a new and original field."

Communist charge: The Government tried the Rosenbergs illegally. They were tried for treason under the espionage laws because the Government couldn't prove Russia was an enemy. **The Government's answer:** The statute under which the Rosenbergs were convicted

doesn't require that the espionage information be passed to an enemy. If the material is classified "secret" by the U. S. and it is given to any foreign country, even a friendly one, for that country's advantage, that is enough to convict. It is not even necessary to prove injury to the United States.

Communist charge: How can anyone believe that the Rosenbergs were spies when they lived in such poverty-stricken circumstances? Why would they have received just two watches and a console table as a reward for espionage? Spies don't work for peanuts. **The Government's answer:** Professional spies don't work for peanuts, but political fanatics do, when they think they are serving the cause. Besides, there is considerable evidence proving that Rosenberg had money available to him when he needed it. He gave Greenglass \$5,000 for his escape to Mexico, \$3,000 of which was identified in court as having been turned over to Greenglass' lawyer, O. John Rogge, by Greenglass' brother-in-law, Louis Abel.

The FBI found two fairly expensive watches in the Rosenbergs' apartment. In court, Julius Rosenberg said he bought one from an itinerant salesman, another from a pushcart peddler. He did not substantiate this in any way. He maintained that he bought the console table at Macy's department store for \$21. But again he produced no evidence. Mrs. Evelyn Cox, a part-time maid for the Rosenbergs, testifying for the Government, said that the console table was the best piece of furniture the Rosenbergs had. Mrs. Rosenberg told her "it was a gift—sort of a late wedding present." One of the two out-of-court witnesses called by the defense was Thomas V. Kelly, an

continued



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THE SECRET continued

attorney for Macy's, who testified that a sales slip could not be furnished because the records for that year had been destroyed. On cross-examination, however, Kelly said that delivery records might be available and that city sales-tax records were available. Either one of these could have scored a vital point for the Rosenbergs' case if they had been submitted as evidence. They were not.

Communist charge: If, as the FBI claimed, the console table was used for microfilming, why was it not seized and brought in as evidence? **The Government's answer:** The simple truth is that the FBI could not find the console table in the Rosenbergs' apartment when they were arrested. Long after the trial, it was found by a left-wing newspaperman in Rosenberg's mother's home. If the defense knew where the table was, why didn't it bring it in and prove that it indeed had come from Macy's? Concerning the table's use for photography, the Rosenbergs' maid testified that, though it was the best piece of furniture the Rosenbergs had, they habitually kept it in a dark closet. The FBI visited an apartment at 65 Morton Street in New York City, which they knew Rosenberg had frequented. The apartment, they discovered, contained very little furniture. It was filled, instead, with workbenches. In the kitchen, the FBI found a reflector-type flood lamp, the kind used in photography. The apartment had been rented by Alfred Sarant, who fled the country with the wife of his best friend when the case broke.

Communist charge: The FBI must have concocted David Greenglass' story, because Greenglass told many more details in court than he did when he was first arrested by the FBI. **The Government's answer:** This brings up a fascinating development. Shortly after the trial, someone broke into the office of O. John Rogge, Greenglass' lawyer, and stole all his files pertaining to the case. Copies of the files turned up later in Paris, in the office of a French lawyer, and were to become the basis of defense motions before the U. S. Supreme Court to set aside the convictions. They are also relied upon heavily in Wexley's book. Unhappily for Wexley, the stolen files contained data only about Greenglass' first interviews with the FBI. In subsequent interviews, he revealed much more information.

Communist charge: There was absolutely no corroborating evidence to substantiate the Gold-Greenglass story. **The Government's answer:** This is a lie. There was corroborating circumstantial evidence at almost every turn. The day after Gold said he gave the Greenglasses \$500 in Albuquerque, for example, Ruth Greenglass deposited \$100 in the Albuquerque National Trust and Savings Bank. On the same day, she bought a \$50 war bond at the First National Bank of Albuquerque. Similarly, Rosenberg's last payment to Greenglass ended up in Greenglass'

lawyer's office. The Rosenbergs' maid corroborated the testimony about the console table; a physician, Dr. George Bernhardt, confirmed that Rosenberg asked him about a vaccination certificate for "a friend going to Mexico"; Mr. and Mrs. Ein-ohn testified that they met Greenglass and Rosenberg on the day that Greenglass said he and his brother-in-law took a walk to discuss their escape plans; a photographer named Ben Schneider, who made passport photos of the Rosenberg family, confirmed Greenglass' statement that Rosenberg himself was planning to leave the country. Ex-Communist spy courier Elizabeth Bentley testified that she often received espionage information over the phone from a man named "Julius" and that "Julius" was later identified to her by her Communist spy boss, Jacob Golos, as "an engineer who lives in Knickerbocker Village," Rosenberg's address.

Communist charge: Morton Sobell was convicted only on the testimony of Max Elitcher, who was induced by the FBI to testify falsely in order to save himself from a perjury indictment (for having sworn, in an application for a Government job, that he was not a Communist). **The Government's answer:** Elitcher was in no jeopardy whatever on this charge. The statute of limitations had long since run out, and he could not be prosecuted even if the Government wanted to. His attorney certainly must have informed him of this. Besides, Sobell's own actions contributed to his conviction more than anything else. He left his job the day after the arrest of David Greenglass, a man he didn't even know. He then fled with his family to Mexico. Six Mexican witnesses testified that he used aliases such as Marvin Salt and M. Sand as he attempted to arrange passage to Europe, and that he said he was in Mexico to avoid going back into the U. S. Army, though he never had been in the Army. An American witness, William Danziger, testified that he received letters from Sobell from Mexico (with an alias in the return address), asking him to forward enclosed letters to Sobell's sister-in-law. And, finally, Sobell refused to take the stand in his own defense.

Communist charge: Morton Sobell was beaten and kidnapped by the Mexican police and turned over to the FBI in violation of international law. **The Government's answer:** There is no proof of this beating and mistreatment, except for Sobell's say-so. He didn't even mention it until after the trial. If such deplorable treatment actually occurred, why didn't he or his wife take the stand to tell the story? It almost certainly would have evoked sympathy from the jury. Only last year, in denying a motion for a new trial based on this charge, Judge Irving Kaufman said, "I find it difficult to believe that a man who was seized and blackjacked, as he claimed, would not have immedi-

continued



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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont 1 - Belmont
1 - Branigan
FROM : W. A. Branigan 1 - Nichols
1 - Lee

DATE: October 25, 1957

~~TOP SECRET~~

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

Classified by 285 WAB/mcm
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Boardman _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

On 10-25-57 Mr. McGuire advised he had received a telephone call from Judge Robert Morris of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee who advised that David Greenglass was scheduled to appear as a witness before that Committee on Monday, 10-28-57. Judge Morris inquired as to the whereabouts of Dr. William Perl and said he understood Perl was in prison on a charge of perjury. Judge Morris also inquired as to the identity of the scientist from General Electric, Schenectady, New York, who allegedly was standing by during the Rosenberg trial in New York in 1951 to testify concerning the "Sky Platform."

Judge Morris is referring to William Perl born 10-1-18 in New York City who attended college with Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

(Information is not to be disseminated.) Perl was an aeronautical engineer for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics 1939-1950. When testifying before a Federal Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, in 1950, he denied knowing Rosenberg, Sobell and others. In May, 1953, he was convicted on 2 counts of perjury in that he denied knowing Rosenberg and Sobell. In June, 1953, he was sentenced to serve 5 years on each count to run concurrently. He was released on parole on 2-9-57 and as of August, 1957, he resided at Room 333, Vancouver Hotel, 314 W. 94th Street, New York City, and was employed by Waldman Company, Inc., branch office, 583 Hudson Street, New York City, as an engineer.

The General Electric scientist referred to by Judge Morris is probably Dr. Richard Porter who in 1951 was employed by General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. Dr. Porter was interviewed by the Bureau for information concerning the "Sky Platform" which information David Greenglass stated had been told to him by Julius Rosenberg in 1947. Dr. Porter advised our Agents that he was on the Research and Development Board, Technical Evaluation Group, Guided Missiles Committee, under the Secretary of Defense, from 1947 to 1949. He advised in 1948 this group made a report on the "Sky Platform" project known as Project Rand and concluded that the idea was entirely feasible but the utility was not commensurate with the enormous cost involved. Dr. Porter advised that Rand Corporation instituted the original basic research at Santa Monica, California. He stated that the General Electric laboratory has segments

65-58236

JPL:jdb

(5)

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INDEXED - 48

65-58236-2334

~~TOP SECRET~~

OCT 29 1957

65 NOV 4 1957

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Julius Rosenberg
65-58236

of the Rand report disseminated to the Army and Navy joint distribution list. He did state, however, that no work had been done on that project by the General Electric Company. Bufiles reflect that Dr. Porter was interviewed by the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York, as a possible witness at the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. He was considered as a possible witness to substantiate the testimony of David Greenglass concerning the "Sky Platform." He did not appear as a witness. It is also noted that Bufiles reflect that Colonel Benjamin G. Holzman, Assistant for Research to the Director of Research and Development, United States Air Force (in March, 1951), was also interviewed by the United States Attorney as a possible witness at the Rosenberg trial. He did not appear as a witness at the trial. Bufiles have no info re whereabouts of Dr. Porter and Col. Holzman.

ACTION:

(u)

For your information.

WAB DMD
Bae
Ch
Gm

DR

1925757
Mandel advised.
Q

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (65-4350)

DATE: 11/1/57

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 AC

ReBUairtel 10/21/57.

On 10/24/57 DAVID GREENGLASS, inmate, United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., was interviewed by SAs GEORGE P. GAMBLIN and THOMAS E. SAUNDERS regarding the information he furnished BEN MANDEL, Investigator for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on 10/15/57. He stated that he did not know who furnished the information regarding the sky platform or atomic airplane to JULIUS ROSENBERG, and that JULIUS had only told him that he had secured this information from "one of his boys" and had passed the information on to the Russians.

GREENGLASS said he furnished MANDEL with the names of Dr. WILLIAM PERL, described in the press release as a physicist or aeronautic expert, then employed by the National Advisory Committee; and JOEL BARR, described in the release as an engineer who worked at Sperry Gyroscope, after much questioning by MANDEL, and told MANDEL not to take down their names as this was purely supposition on his part. He pointed out it is possible that PERL and BARR could have furnished ROSENBERG with the information, but he has no personal knowledge that such is the case. He pointed out that JULIUS ROSENBERG had told him that JOEL BARR was a Russian spy and this is the basis for his supposition.

In addition to the above, GREENGLASS related the information that he had supplied to MANDEL as follows:

In 1947 or 1948, GREENGLASS, his brother BERNIE, and JULIUS ROSENBERG were standing outside on Monroe Street, Knickerbocker Village, and they began to discuss scientific matters. JULIUS stated during the course of the conversation that they, referring to scientists in the United States, were working on a space platform. ~~BERNIE GREENGLASS~~ then asked JULIUS "what is it," and JULIUS described the space platform as a large body

- 3 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - 65-58236; 1 - 65-59028
2 - New York (Info) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - 65-15348; 1 - 65-15366
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 65-4350; 1 - 65-4331

CS:LRB
(7)

INDEXED -

MAIL)
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EX 103

13 NOV 1957

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65-59028-1

rotating in space above the earth, as a satellite. A week or so later, GREENGLASS asked JULIUS where he got the information and he said "from one of his boys," and that he had passed the information on to the Russians. GREENGLASS said a little later on he spoke to JULIUS about the space platform and he further described it but not in any great detail. ROSENBERG did point out that it was a closed apparatus.

JULIUS ROSENBERG also mentioned to GREENGLASS the atomic airplane. He said that he had a general idea as to the airplane, and mentioned that the airplane would have to have two separate compartments far removed from the atomic reactor. During 1948, ROSENBERG told GREENGLASS that he had secured the mathematics on the atomic airplane from one of his boys, and had passed it on to Russia. GREENGLASS expressed the opinion that actually ROSENBERG did not know too much about either the sky platform or the atomic airplane, as he felt if ROSENBERG did get the information it would have been filmed and passed on immediately without ROSENBERG having time to review the information.

He pointed out that ROSENBERG was the Chief Inspector for the Signal Corps in the Emerson Radio and Television, Port Authority Building, New York, and had access to classified data, and also visited other plants where classified work was being performed. ROSENBERG knew some people in the Signal Corps who were later transferred to the Air Force Electric Procurement in Philadelphia, and most of these people were engineers and experts in their fields. He cultivated friendship in New York with these people which lasted after their transfer to Philadelphia, but GREENGLASS did not know their identities.

He said around 1948, ROSENBERG told him he was going to Philadelphia to see some people he worked with in the Signal Corps to pick up some business ostensibly. GREENGLASS pointed out that it was possible that ROSENBERG used this as an excuse to obtain information from the Air Force Procurement in Philadelphia, Pa., for the Russians.

With reference to the last paragraph in the press release by the Subcommittee referring to the Russian spy, that

PH 65-4350

he might have been a prominent person, GREENGLASS stated this is ridiculous. He said that during 1945, JULIUS ROSENBERG told him to meet a Russian spy in a deserted slum area, now occupied by the United Nations. GREENGLASS went out to the area and ROSENBERG introduced him to the Russian. He said it was true the Russian did not want him to see him, turned down his hat over his face, and at one time took his hand and turned GREENGLASS' head away from him. He said this individual was definitely Russian and had a slight accent. He added he had previously reported this information to the FBI and this as well as the other information he had furnished was a matter of record in the files or in court records.

* * *

It is pointed out that after GREENGLASS was interviewed by McCarthy investigators on 10/29/53 and after his appearance before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on 4/27/56, it was necessary for Bureau Agents to reinterview him in order to determine whether he was exaggerating, whether he was confused, or whether he was furnishing some information based on his own assumption when discussing various issues.

Regarding the statement of GREENGLASS that ROSENBERG knew some people in the Signal Corps (names unknown to GREENGLASS) who later were transferred to the Air Force Electric Procurement in Philadelphia, this appears to be confusion on GREENGLASS' part. When GREENGLASS was reinterviewed by Bureau Agents on 11/23,24/53 following his interrogation by McCarthy investigators, GREENGLASS stated ROSENBERG used his Signal Corps contacts in an attempt to obtain subcontracts for Pitt Machine Products, and made trips to Philadelphia for this purpose. GREENGLASS at that time also recalled that a Purchasing Agent for the Air Force in New York, name unknown, whom ROSENBERG previously knew in the Signal Corps, was contacted by ROSENBERG frequently. Also, GREENGLASS learned ROSENBERG contacted a Purchasing Agent for the Signal Corps in Philadelphia (name unknown to GREENGLASS); however, GREENGLASS stated he had no reason to believe that these latter two contacts were not legitimate.

No mention was made by GREENGLASS in 1953 of people in the Air Force Electric Procurement in Philadelphia whom ROSENBERG had known in the Signal Corps. In fact, no mention was made of Air Force Procurement in Philadelphia until GREENGLASS was questioned concerning nuclear energy for propulsion of aircraft. It is probable GREENGLASS has become confused and has assumed ROSENBERG had Air Force Procurement contacts in Philadelphia whereas his contacts were in the Signal Corps, Philadelphia.

It is believed GREENGLASS should be questioned again to clarify whether ROSENBERG's contacts in Philadelphia were in the Signal Corps or whether he actually had contacts in Air Force Electric Procurement, Philadelphia.

In view of the restriction on frequent contacts with GREENGLASS at Lewisburg Penitentiary, it is contemplated that GREENGLASS will not be reinterviewed immediately to clarify the above point but will be contacted after 11/15/57.

* * *

Regarding the statements of GREENGLASS concerning contacts of ROSENBERG at the Signal Corps, Philadelphia, this office reviewed all sections of the ROSENBERG and GREENGLASS files to determine the status of any individuals from the Philadelphia area who were listed in the records of ROSENBERG's business, the Pitt Machine Products Company.

The following information apparently concerns subject's business contacts with the Signal Corps, Philadelphia:

A listing of telephone toll calls made from the subject's place of business, Pitt Machine Products, Inc., 370 East Houston Street, New York City, Gramercy 3-8330, reflects that calls were placed to a Mr. FRIEBERT at HOward 5-2000, Philadelphia, on 1/3/50 and 1/10/50.

On 7/28/50 Mrs. L. C. TIERS, Clerk, Intelligence Office, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, stated that

PH 65-4350

there was no record of a Mr. FRIEBERT; however, Signal Corps Procurement Agency had a ~~MURRAY SIEBERT~~ employed there. He was born in New York City 6/3/17 and resided at that time at 1069 Alcott Street, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia indices are negative re SIEBERT.

Also regarding business contacts of ROSENBERG at the Signal Corps, Philadelphia, during the interview of employees of Pitt Machine Products Company, New York City, SA MICHAEL J. McDONAGH observed a small booklet containing telephone numbers which booklet was on the desk of JULIUS ROSENBERG at the Pitt Machine Products Company. One of the numbers was listed as Philadelphia Signal Corps, HOWARD 5-2000 (CHANDLER 374)(STEINBERG 216).

Inquiry at the Philadelphia Signal Corps on 1/25/51 reflected that a ~~SIDNEY SAMUEL STEINBERG~~ could be reached on Extension 216 at HOWARD 5-2000 during 1949. At that time STEINBERG was attached to the Philadelphia Signal Corps as Purchasing Officer, GS-11. STEINBERG was born 2/8/09 in Brooklyn, N. Y., and had been employed at the Signal Corps, Philadelphia, since 1942. On 10/18/50 STEINBERG was removed from his position as a Purchasing Officer and the following was noted in the Signal Corps file of STEINBERG concerning his removal:

"Investigation revealed that you admittedly would not comply with the announced policies published by the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and Signal Corps Procurement Agency, which was frequently brought to your attention re relationship with firms and individuals engaged in business with the Government."

This letter bore the signature of J. L. CARTER, Submitting Personnel Officer, Signal Corps Procurement Agency, Philadelphia, Pa.

PH 65-4350

J. L. CARTER advised that the investigation herein referred to was conducted by the Investigating Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The chairman of the committee, according to CARTER, was Senator HOEY of North Carolina.

In view of the foregoing information, it was not deemed advisable to interview STEINBERG at that time.

Concerning the name CHANDLER on Extension 374, HOWARD 5-2000,) a review of Signal Corps payroll records on 1/25/51 failed to reflect anyone by the name of CHANDLER.

* * *

In view of the fact that GREENGLASS from time to time will apparently refer to business contacts of ROSENBERG at the Philadelphia Signal Corps, it may be advisable to locate the above individuals and interview them regarding their business dealings with ROSENBERG and the Pitt Machine Products Company. Accordingly, it is contemplated that the present status of the aforementioned individuals will be determined, indices will be reviewed, and Bureau authority will be requested to interview them regarding their business contacts with ROSENBERG.

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Records Branch11-4, 1957

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☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

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☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
any ref. in 65-58-226

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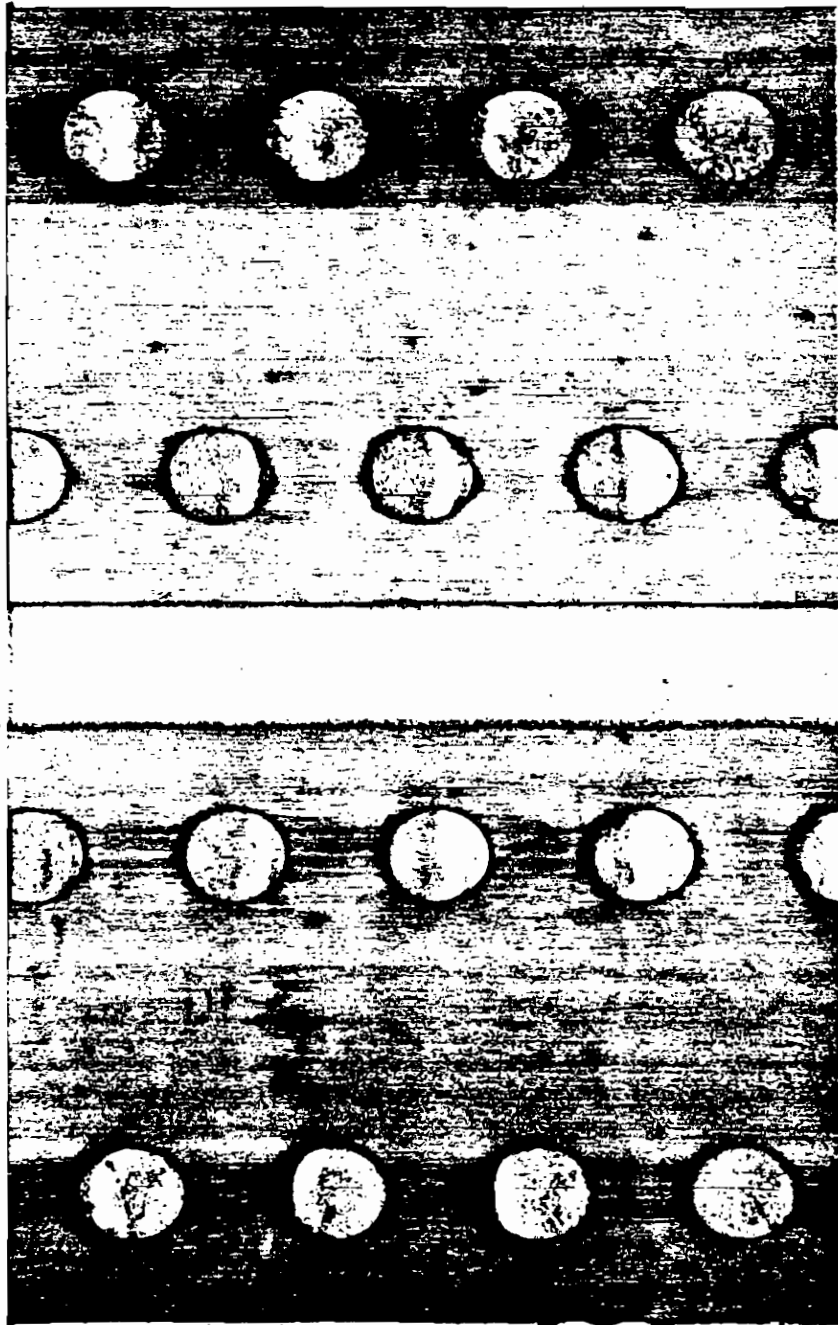
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☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Any ref. in 65-58236
 Subject Murray Siebert
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____
 Localities 101-20186 3042 PWT/klm
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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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A. H. Belmont 1 - Belmont
1 - Branigan
1 - Lee

November 1, 1957

W. A. Branigan

WILLIAM ALFRED REUBEN, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

New York Office advised by letter of 10-22-57 that on 10-17-57 NY [redacted] advised that the above-captioned subject contacted Isidore Gibbs Needleman, former Anterg attorney and suspected Soviet agent, and they discussed article in "Look" magazine on the Rosenberg case. This is the article appearing in 10-29-57 issue of "Look" which was written by Bill Davidson in conjunction with the Internal Security Division of the Department. Reuben claimed this article contained 20 to 25 misstatements of fact and inquired of Needleman what legal action he could bring. Needleman advised him he thought he had no grounds for any legal action. Reuben said he knew Davidson and he identified him as the person who did the "Look" article on Frank Sinatra. Needleman pointed out that aside from lack of grounds to bring legal action, it would require a minimum of \$500 to \$1,000 to stir up action. Reuben said he could raise such an amount and indicated the first thing he would do would be to go to Frank Sinatra. Reuben also said: "Look at the things I could do with Nixon. Look at the statements I could make up in a letter about Nixon." Reuben added the "Sobell Committee" does not want any part of the Rosenberg case. b2 b7D

William A. Reuben is the subject of a Security Matter - C file and he was the first provisional chairman of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. He also was the author of a series of articles appearing in the "National Guardian" in the Fall of 1951 following the conviction of the Rosenbergs in which he attacked the Government's case against the Rosenbergs and raised the question of anti-Semitism. Reuben is also the author of a book entitled, "The Atom Spy Hear" which attempted to prove that there was no secret connected with the atomic bomb and therefore the Canadian spy case and the Rosenberg case were both fraudulent. It is not known why Reuben feels that he personally has any cause for bringing legal action since neither Reuben nor his book "The Atom Spy Hear" is mentioned in this article. He could possibly be referring to legal action on behalf of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case or on behalf of John Wesley, author of the book "The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg" which is mentioned in the "Look" article. A

Enclosure

Nichols 105-18235

Boardman JPL:jdb

Belmont (9)

Mohr

Parsons

Rosen - 100-341652 (Needleman)

Tamm - 65-58236 (Rosenberg)

Trotter

Nease

Tele. Room

Holloman

Gandy

165-58236-✓
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76 NOV 7 1957

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 105-18235-19

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: William Alfred Reuben
105-18235

The reference to contacting Frank Sinatra, well-known actor, probably is based on the fact that Davidson authored 3 articles in "Look" magazine in May and June, 1957, which contained some uncomplimentary facts concerning Sinatra and his temperamental actions.

The reference to Nixon probably refers to Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and the significance is unknown. It is noted that Bufiles reflect NY [redacted] advised on 5-1-57 Reuben was in contact with Needleman and told him he had been doing research on the Alger Hiss case in an effort to smear Vice-President Nixon. He claimed he received information that the man from the Eastman Kodak Company who examined the "pumpkin" films in the Hiss case had been paid off by the "Nixon Fund" and that he had visited this examiner who had refused to talk when the Hiss case was mentioned to him. Reuben also advised he felt the Hiss case can be "cracked" and the Democratic Party knows that Nixon must be crushed. In 1956 Reuben wrote a booklet entitled, "The Honorable Mr. Nixon and the Alger Hiss Case" which criticized Vice-President Nixon's handling of the Hiss case while he was a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. b2 b7D

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval an airtel to the New York Office instructing that it recheck the information furnished by this informant for any further clarifying data and further to be alert for any other info relating to this matter obtained from this informant.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont *AB* 1 - Belmont
 1 - Branigan
 1 - Lee

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*

DATE: November 5, 1957

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG
ESPIONAGE - R

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Tolson _____
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 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

"Washington City News Service" for 10-17-57 carried a United Press item about the statement of Robert Morris, chief counsel, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, that Julius Rosenberg, executed espionage agent, obtained plans for a sky platform and for atomic airplanes while operating as an espionage agent. This information was allegedly obtained by Ben Mandell, committee investigator, from an interview of David Greenglass who furnished him the names of 2 persons who could have given this information to Rosenberg. These 2 persons were not named in the article but descriptive data suggested they were William Perl and Joel Barr, members of the Rosenberg network. *See*

Greenglass was reinterviewed 10-24-57 and advised he furnished Mandell the names of Perl and Barr as the ones who could have furnished this information to Rosenberg but he told Mandell not to write down the names as they were supposition on his part. Greenglass stated again he does not know the identities of the persons who supplied this information to Rosenberg. Greenglass also stated Rosenberg knew some people in the United States Signal Corps who were transferred to Air Force Electric Procurement in Philadelphia and Rosenberg cultivated their friendship. In 1948 Rosenberg told Greenglass he was going to Philadelphia to see some persons he worked with in the Signal Corps to get business.

It is noted when Greenglass was interviewed in October, 1953, after furnishing information to the McCarthy Committee, he stated Rosenberg used his Signal Corps contacts to obtain business and that a purchasing agent for the Air Force in New York was one who Rosenberg contacted for business. We identified this man as Milton Klein and he was interviewed and advised Rosenberg contacted him seeking business for his firm. Greenglass also advised that Rosenberg contacted a purchasing agent for the Signal Corps and Greenglass at that time stated he had no reason to believe these contacts were not legitimate. Greenglass had not previously advised us concerning contacts Rosenberg had in Air Force Electric Procurement in Philadelphia.

In view of information furnished by Greenglass on 10-24-57 pertaining to these contacts, Philadelphia plans to reinterview Greenglass on this matter after 11-15-57. Interview being deferred until this date in view of Bureau restriction on frequent contacts with Greenglass at Lewisburg. Philadelphia further advised its files reflect toll calls from Rosenberg's firm in New York in 1953 to Mr. Frieber

65-58236

JPL:jdb *11/10/57*
 (4) *76 NOV 10 1957*

EX-131

20 NOV 7 1957

RECORDED - 7
 65-58236-2336

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Julius Rosenberg
65-58236

(identified as Mr. Siebert), the Signal Corps Procurement Agency. Further, a booklet in Rosenberg's office reflected the names of 2 other persons in the Philadelphia Signal Corps and Philadelphia advised that it plans to locate these individuals and request Bureau authority to interview them.

ACTION:

For your information.

WAB
enc

1 - Lee

SAC, Philadelphia (65-4350)

November 8, 1957

Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, was., et al
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 11-1-57.

Relet points out that during the investigation of the Rosenberg case a small booklet containing telephone numbers was observed on the desk of Julius Rosenberg at Pitt Machine Products Company and one of the numbers listed in this booklet was Philadelphia Signal Corps, Howard 5-2000 (Chandler 374). Relet states that in an effort to locate Chandler at extension 374 of the above telephone number, a review was made of the Signal Corps payroll records in January, 1951, and failed to reflect anyone by the name of Chandler working there. It is suggested that you determine who was on extension 374 at that time in an effort to identify Chandler. You should also consider the possibility that Chandler might possibly be a first name of the person utilizing extension 374.

1 - New York

JPL:jdb

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 jmt-dtc

RECORDED - 9

19 NOV 12 1957

COMM - FBI

NOV 8 - 1957

MAILED 25

MAIL ROOM ☒

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Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Lee

SAC, New York (65-15392)

November 12, 1957

Director, FBI (65-59453)

JOEL BARR
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-28-86 BY 3042 jmt DFC

Reurairtel 11-4-57.

You should review the files of Sperry Gyroscope Corporation concerning the subject and obtain all information concerning his employment there. The identities of the projects on which Barr worked and the information to which he had access as a result of his employment should be determined. Results of this inquiry should be furnished promptly to the Bureau.

JPL:jdb
(5)

165-58236-✓
NOT RECORDED
194 NOV 13 1957

1 - 65-58236 (Julius Rosenberg)

NOTE: David Greenglass, admitted Soviet agent, testified during trial of Julius Rosenberg, executed Soviet agent, that Rosenberg told him he had obtained from "one of his boys" info about the sky platform and nuclear airplane engines. Greenglass also stated he did not know where Rosenberg obtained this info. Sen Mandel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee interviewed Greenglass 10-15-57 and Greenglass repeated this info. According to info released by the Committee, Greenglass described the 2 men he thought gave info to Julius Rosenberg. From the info which the Committee released it was apparent that Greenglass was referring to William Perl and Joel Barr. Greenglass was reinterviewed by Bureau Agents on 10-24-57 and he advised he told Mandel he did not know the names of the persons who gave Rosenberg this info but he furnished the names of Joel Barr and William Perl and told Mandel this was only a supposition on his part and, in fact, asked Mandel not to write the names down. Barr was employed at Sperry Gyroscope and Mandel wrote Garth Gray, director of security at that corporation, requesting info about Barr's employment in an effort to substantiate the statement of Greenglass that Barr possibly supplied info to Rosenberg on the sky platform. We know from other investigation that William Perl did furnish the info on nuclear airplane engines to Rosenberg. Gray made available to the NYO Photostat of a letter he rec'd. from Committee and NYO in turn made available a Photostat to the Bureau.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-59453-253

MAIL ROOM ☐